STRIKERS ACCEPT.

RAILROADS REJECT

# **DEBT'COMMISSION** TO BE LENIENT IN TERMS TO BRITAIN

### Only United States Congress, However, Has Power to Cancel War Debts of Nations

Special from Monitor Bureau WASHINGTON, Aug. 2-Only the Congress of the United States has the power to cancel the rising \$11,000,000,-000 in war loans owed by Great Britain and other European countries to the United States and until Congress takes such action the American Allied

these debtor nations to begin negotiations toward funding the claims into long-term obligations. This was the comment of high officials in the executive branch of the Government today on the note addressed by Lord Balfour, acting Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, to France, Italy, Jugoslavia and Greece, which an appeal is made for an international settlement of debts and reparations on the basis of a general

The executive head of the Government may make recommendations to the Debt Funding Commission, but nothing so drastic as cancellation of claims is contemplated, it was said on high authority today. It is not the intention of the executive branch of the Government to make recommendations that would be contrary to the purpose of the act establishing the commission. While not stated of-ficially, it is believed political conditions also influence the situation.

cancellation of inter-Allied debts and a reduction of the German repara-

Congress has stated its position on foreign debts by establishing the funding commission, it was said, and there is no move in Congress now to reverse this action. Though the fundsaid that this is not likely to be done. the repayment of the Anglo-American Should any recommendations be made loan as if it were an isolated incident they would be in the nature of terms of funding rather than complete cancellation of the claims.

Though the note of the British acting Foreign Secretary may be intended for American consumption as a "feeler," the view was expressed here that it was intended for equal attention by the powers addressed. They are told Great Britain's predica-ment; that America is calling for her money, and Great Britain must do the same to her debtor nations.

Contract Between Two Countries However, the attitude taken by high icials of the executive branch of the United States is a contract between Allies owe Great Britain than on that country and this and it involves what Great Britain has to pay to the United States.

The debts owed to Great Britain, the reparations and other European conditions undoubtedly affect Great Britain's ability to pay, and it is the intention of the American Funding Commission to make its terms as enient as possible, within the scope of the provisions laid down by Congress. The two main conditions of finding are that the rate of interest be

added to the principal and interest again the principal and interest again tharged on the increased amount. Negotiations are now under way with France. Jean V. Parmentier, Director of Finance of the French Treasury, has been conferring with Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and chairman of the American Allied Dobt Funding Commission as well as with other members of the

General Cancellation One Treasury official pointed out

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

# FINANCIAL RELIEF FOR GERMANY THROUGH MORATORIUM ADVISED

# American Banker Tells Institute of Politics This Would Help to Restore Shaken Credit of Europe

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 2 tries menaced by uncertain credit, (Staff Correspondence)—"Granting of heavy adverse trade balances, and moratorium to Germany and reduction of reparations charges to a reasonable figure are the most important preliminary steps toward the restoration of Europe's credit," declared Paul M. Warburg, New York banker, at today's round table conference on the rehabilitation of Europe, held in con-nection with the Second Institute of Debt Funding Commission will expect

"When these have been taken," he said. "Great Britain and the United States can cancel some of the allied debts, and with the aid of neutrals, grant a substantial loan to Germany. Mr. Warburg corroborated state-ments previously made here by other financial experts that indiscriminate loans to the hard-pressed nations of

Europe would not prove a panacea.
"It would be a senseless waste," he declared, "to make gold loans to coun-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

in Industrial Democracy, at

Wellesley Conference

to be reached in industrialism.

of the United States listened to Roger

W. Babson outline a plan for a statis

moving the causes of unemployment

and industrial depression, by educat-

industrial conditions.

he limits his obedience.'

ing manufacturers and retailers on

Obligation To Obey

is necessary to industrial harmony, the Vice-President declared:

absolute soveregn by absolute obedi-

ence; he will be a limited sovereign if

Mr. Coolidge traced the organiza-

It will be successful in accord-

mankind and of the acceptance of the

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# BRITAIN ENUNCIATES BUSINESS LEADERS HER DEBTS POLICY HEAR MR. COOLIDGE

### Note Sent to European Premiers Vice-President Praises Obedience in Which Is Made Clear Her Attitude on Repayment

LONDON, Aug. 2 (By The Assofiated Press)-Lord Balfour, acting Foreign Secretary, has forwarded a note on behalf of the British Government to France, Italy, Jugoslavia, Rumania, Portugal, and Greece on the subject of the repayment of intering commission has the power to make national loans. The note states that recommendations to Congress, it was the British Government cannot treat in which only the United States and Great Britain had any concern. This transaction, it is pointed out, is but one of a connected series in which Great Britain appears sometimes as a debtor and sometimes as a creditor. If Great Britain's undoubted obligations as a debtor are to be enforced, her not less undoubted rights as a creditor cannot be left wholly in abey-

Declaring it is regretfully constrained to request the French Goyernment to make arrangements for the Anglo-French loans, the British Government says it desires to explain Government in close touch with the that the amount of interest and reforeign debt situation is that Great payment for which it asks depends Britain's \$5,000,000,000 debt to the less on what France and the other

# Great Britain's Policy

The policy favored by His Majesty, the note states, is that of surrendering Great Britain's share of German reparations and writing off, through one great transaction, the whole body of inter-allied indebtedness.

"But if this is found to be impos-sible of accomplishment," the note not less than 4½ per cent and the says, "we wish it to be understood that duration of the loans to be not more a profit of any less satisfactory arwe do not in any event desire to make High treasury officials expressed the rangement. In no circumstances do view that the interest payments over-due from these countries would be

> will admit that we can hardly be con-tent with less; for it should not be forgotten, though it sometimes is, that our liabilities were incurred for others, not for ourselves.

# Enemy Countries Involved

Pointing out in conclusion that it is not merely a question between the Al-lies, because former enemy countries also are involved, and the greatest debtor is Germany, the note declares that should there be a general can- that the Government does not suggest,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

# GREECE TO RESTATE CASE IN NOTE TO ALLIED POWERS

# Government to Further Explain Position Regarding Proposed Occupation of Constantinople

restating its views and urging that west of the city's walls. no obstacles be placed in its path. Meanwhile the people follow silently the movements in diplomatic circles and in ministerial councils and await with great eagerness the succession of events in the Near East. While the allied attitude is generally regretted the fact is not lost sight of that the situation is difficult for all countries concerned and that the conflict of interests prevents anything in the nature of a unified policy being followed in the Levant.

The comments in the British press tend to justify the desire of Greece "to force peace," while those of the French journals are decidedly an-tagonistic.

# Minor Clash Between

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 1 (By The Associated Press) — Constantinople breathed easier today under the general conviction that the danger of an been averted. Troop movements con-tinued all last night and today, with stantinople have been canceled.

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Aug. 2—Disappointed at the refusal of the allied powers to sanction its occupation of Constantinople, the Greek tinople, the Greek Government has pumber of about 10,000, who now are decided to address to them a new note massed along the frontier lines north-

The Greek army has given no evidence of any disposition to take definite action without the approval of the allied governments, but a minor clash occurred near Kourfaly, when Greek cavalry forces advanced too far into the Turkish lines. Three were killed and two wounded.

Brig.-Gen. Sir Charles Harington commander of the allied forces, has declined the Sublime Porte's offer of two divisions of Turkish troops in view of the fact that Turkey still is technically at war with the Allies.

# Greeks to Avoid Allies

ATHENS, Aug. 2-According to the newspapers, the Government has in-structed the commander-in-chief of Turkish and Greek Forces Thrace to avoid all contact with the

Cruisers' Sailing Canceled MALTA, Aug. 2-Orders for the deattack on the city by the Greeks had parture of the British light cruiser

# HARDING PROPOSAL

### Unions Embrace Peace Plan in Toto While Executives Refuse on Seniority Question

Experts Contribute to Discussion

Illuminating contributions to the discussion were made by Dr. Josef Redlich, Austrian lecturer, and Philip President Harding's proposals for tour of the chateau districts of Tou-Experts Contribute to Discussion CHICAGO, Aug. 2 (By The Associ-President Harding's proposals for Kerr, British lecturer, at the institute. ending the railroad strike and ap-Neither at present occupies an official pointed a committee to draft the text of the acceptance and forward it to position, but each is in a position to well-informed on opinion in his the President immediately.

own country.
Dr. Redlich was inclined to attribute The action was taken among the more than 100 chiefs of the six federated shopcrafts under B. M. Jewell. much of Europe's present difficulty to the terms of the peace treaties. He Timothy Healy, president of the Stationary Firemen and Oilers Union, declared that the victorious powers had done practically nothing since the war to help the German Democthe only other organization on strike, announced that his organization would racy meet its obligations.

Mr. Kerr, in a moderate and well-

concur in the shop crafts' action.
While this action by the strikers was anticipated in rail circles here. easoned address, pointed out that no statesman could go beyond the public new moves for peace were expected to come from the railroad executives and from Washington. It was pointed out that definite rejection of the President's proposal concerning restoration of seniority rights to men who went on strike would leave the vote in Missouri explains the strength next move to Mr. Harding. Well in- of Senator James A. Reed in his race letter to the rail executives urging them to stop disputing over seniority when the national welfare is menaced. Such a letter would serve at the same time as an address to the country at

In industrial democracy as in political democracy, the necessty of obedience is as great as that of the However, although chiefs of the authority to rule, and neither can exist without the other, said Calvin ject the seniority proposal, the belief Coolidge, vice-president of the United States, in an address before the ninth was current here that this did not constitute the executives, final word in the matter.

### annual Wellesley Industrial Conference at Wellesley Hills, Mass., this afternon. Mr. Coolidge emphasized Official Washington Cheered the necessity of practical application of this idea if an ideal condition is With News That Strikers Adopt Rail Peace Plan of President At the morning session 140 dele-gates from leading trade associations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—The an nouncement made today, in Chicago, that the representatives of the six sonal friend and strong ally of Wood-row wilson, has swept the State for the state for the second shop crafts now on strike row Wilson, has swept the State for the second shop crafts now on strike row wilson, has swept the State for the second strike row wilson, has swept the State for the second strike row wilson, has swept the State for the second strike row wilson, has swept the State for the second strike row wilson, has swept the State for the second strike row wilson, has swept the State for the second strike row wilson, has swept the State for the second strike row wilson, has swept the State for the second strike row wilson, has swept the State for the second strike row wilson, has swept the State for the second strike row wilson, has swept the State for the second strike row wilson, has swept the State for the second strike row wilson, has swept the State for the second strike row wilson, has swept the State for the second strike row wilson, has swept the State for the second strike row wilson, has swept the State for the second strike row wilson, has swept the State for the second strike row wilson, has swept the second strike row wilson, has swept the second strike row wilson, has swept the second strike row wilson. tical center at Wellesley Hills, which would go far, he claimed, toward reindustrial problems, and keeping both informed of present and future Especially was this noticeable coming in the Senate, directly behind the emphatic rejection for his victory. by the railroad executives of the Nation of this proposal, due to the Pursuing his theme that obedience fact that the proposal that the strikers be returned to work with their seniordinate with their ideas.

"Too much emphasis has been put on the desire to rule and too little on the obligation to obey. There cannot be any rule of the people without a people to be ruled. The difference between despotism and democracy is not While no official notification of the been received at the White House, the difference in the requirement of as formulated by Mr. Harding has been accepted by the union chiefs in toto. obedience, it is a difference in rulers. The American citizen is at once a sov-In the reply of the 18 railroad presiereign and a subject. He becomes an dents, which reached the White House last night and upon which the Presi-dent refused to comment until he

had heard from the workers and had been given sufficient opportunity to tions of society from the times of chieftains down to present democratic systems, and then pointed out the similar development of industrialism. "There is no degradation in indus"There is no degradation in induspected, they flatly refused to subpected, they flatly refused to subpected, they flatly refused to subpected, they suggestion that striking in Congress, appears to have been renominated on the Republican ticket tions of society from the times of try," he asserted. "It is a worthy en-scribe to the suggestion that striking nominated on the Republican ticket their old seniority contending that this would work an injustice upon those workers who had ance with the opportunity given for the development of all the powers of remained loyal to the railroads, and mankind and of the acceptance object of the strikers.

Nother political nor industrial de-

mocracy can relieve mankind from the of railroad executives by Herbert requirement of obedience. There is Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, as o substitute for virtue.
"In the ideal industry, each individrepresentative of the Administration, that Mr. Harding did not attach as al would become an owner, an operagreat importance to the seniority question as to the stipulation, in his propo sals, that both workers and railroads, hereafter, "recognize the validity of all decisions of the Railroad Labor

# Rail Executives Say Refusal of Peace Plan Sustains Board:

Text of President's Letter NEW YORK, Aug 2 (By The Associated Press)—In rejecting the third section of President Harding's proposals for ending the shopmen's strike, the railroads are standing behind the Federal Railroad Labor Board, according to rail executives who pointed out today that the board had told the men who refused to strike that they would have seniority rights and permanent employment. Notices have been sent to employees that, in accordance with the board and railroad promises, the workers who remained loyal as

well as the new men will be protected. Spokesmen for the railroads stated the program adopted at the meeting of the executives was final and that the roads would act as a unit. Emphatic denial was made that any roads Financial would effect a settlement with the World Shortage Evident in Fine Wool11 strikers independent of the stand .11 Taken by the majority.
e11 Leaders of the strikers said the

welcomed the "fight to a finish" which must follow the action of the rail executives and declared that the operation of the transportation lines was being further retarded daily.

# Mr. Harding's Proposals

Will Great Britain Turn Gibraltar Over to Spain?
Washington's Passing Show.
The Page of the Seven Arts.
Book Reviews and Literary News.
The Home Forum Page.

The Home Forum Pag Book Reviews and Literary News....16 First—Railway managers and work-The Home Forum Page.......17 men are to agree to recognize the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

### AMERICAN WOMEN ARRIVE AT HAVRE

PARIS, Aug. 2—Eighty-seven women representing 24 American cities, chosen as "good will delegates" to visit France under the suspices of the American committee for Devas-tated France, arrived at Havre on the liner France today They were met by French officials and by Miss Annes Morgan, chairman of the American

They will come to Paris today and

# MR. REED RETAINS LEAD IN MISSOURI

### Reports From Country Districts, However, Are Expected to Favor Breckinridge Long

Special from Monitor Bureau WASHINGTON, Aug. 2-More than any other single influence, the wet vote in Missouri explains the strength

formed railroad men here believed that for renomination to the Senate on the he President might address an open Democratic ticket against. Breckinridge Long, former Assistant Secretary of State under Woodrow Wilson. Latest returns indicate that Mr. Reed is leading by about 16,000 votes in the Democratic primary. Mr. Long

is running stronger in the country discountry's railroads at their meeting tricts, where the dry vote is in the yesterday in New York voted to remajority. Despite the gaining lead of Mr. Reed, it is apparent that the race between the two candidates will be very close, with the result still in doubt until the last of the precincts has reported. Wet organs in St Louis, however, are claiming Mr Reed's renomination.

R. R. Brewster of Kansas City has won the Republican nomination for Senator. In the final race in Novem-Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—The anWr. Reed or Mr. Long.

railroad shop crafts now on strike row Wilson, has swept the State for had accepted the proposal of Presi-renomination to the Senate by more dent Harding for a settlement of their than 50,000 votes over Gov. Westmore-controversy with the railroads was land Davis. Mr. Swanson's strong well received here in official quarters. in the Senate, is chiefly responsible

These three states were the only ones involving senatorial nominations. seats in the House and state tickets son, the only woman representative n Oklahon While the chief political issue in

Missouri was Wilsonism versus James that the liquor vote proved Mr. Reed's main support in the campaign. every precinct, the wet element was wide-awake and organized, particularly so in St. Louis and Kansas City. the same time. Mr. Reed is supposed to have attracted a heavy wet Republican vote.

Whether Mr. Reed is renominated or defeated, the result will demonstrate that the wets' strength is not to be under-rated in the coming primaries. Over-confidence on the part of many prohibition leaders in Missouri, it is inderstood, cost Mr. Long many votes. As an out and out dry candidate, Mr. Long received the moral and actual support of the state Anti-

Saloon League. Personality a Big Factor Mr. Reeds' personality was another

factor in the campaign that won him votes. While the Wilson Democrats made a strenuous fight against him, the "League of Nations" plea is not cutting such a figure in state campaigns as the "beer and light wines" issue, the high cost of living, freight rates and other domestic issues dealing directly and indirectly with the taxpayers' ability to pay. While defeat of Mr. Long would be proclaimed as a repudiation of Woodrow Wilson's leadership in Missouri by his political enemies, the returns indicate that the surprising strength of the wet vote is playing a more important part.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2-Defeat of Philip P. Campbell, chairman of the House Rules Committee, in the Third Kansas District was the big primary surprise in congressional circles here.
For some time his friends, especially among the western group of House

he had never permitted a formal cam-paign to be launched, it was generally understood that he would be put up as a western candidate in the party ica and must be sustained by the Gov-

# NATION-WIDE VICTORY FOR WETS IS FORECAST BY CHICAGO POLITICIAN

Influential Leader of Foreign Element Opposed to Enforcement Says Prohibition Will . Be Gone "in Two Years"

# CONTROL OF DRYS IN LEGISLATURE THREATENED BY PUBLIC APATHY

PRIMARY RETURNS Best Wet Organization Illinois Has Seen for More Than a Decade, Together With Split Vote of Anti-Saloon Supporters, Leaves Voters Unmoved

In an effort to arouse right-thinking citizens from a false sense of security in regard to prohibition, The Christian Science Monitor is printing a series of articles which reveal that the liquor interests have organized and are con ing a well-planned campaign to modify the Volstead Act and repeal the Bighteenth Amendment The procedure to be followed includes: 1. Main of a force of lobbyists. 2. Steady propaganda through the press to the effect that the Volstead law is breaking down and that prohibition is a foilure. 2. Careful selection of candidates for public offices with the intent of obtaining a working force made up from all parties and hostile to prohibition and siming at control of the next House of Representatives in Washington. 4. An effort to bring political pressure to bear on amenable officeholders of whatever rank to the end that the interests of liquor may be served.

Special from Monitor Bureau CHICAGO, Aug. 2-"We'll scare enough fellows at this election

bring about a modification of prohibition."

This, in the words of Anton J. Cermak, political leader of the wets n Chicago, is the national aim of the wets in this year's elections. Mr. Cermak, himself a city alderman, is Chicago's wettest and most dan-

"In two years we won't have prohibition," Mr. Cermak told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "There will be no

# BONUS SEEN AS AID

gerous candidate.

# for Sale of Light Wines

votes with the Administration on all occasions.

The Democratic nomination in West Virginia goes to M. M. Neely of Fair-Finance Committee turned a cold mont, former Representative in Consultations and several states. We will shoulder to all such proposals in the several states. We are gress, whose majority over Mrs. Izette Jewell Brown will be about the liquor interests in the Senate are shall make a fight. I don't need to being led to believe by surface indications that a tax on 3 per cent beer, These three states were the only These three states were the only of all surfaces a vote in several states, we are going into several states in which we shall make a fight. I don't need to tell yeu where. You'll find a few drys cleaned up through the State and here and there cations that a tax on 3 per cent book, for instance, would be a happy solution through the State and here and there of all problems connected with raising you will find a congressman who of all problems connected with raising you will find a congressman who of all problems connected with raising you will find a congressman who are the name of the name

# Amendment Considered

ers are patiently abiding the time when they intend to come out in the open and demand modification of the Volstead Act. An amendment to the bonus bill it is understood is being considered by William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, member of the Finance Committee, which would recommendate to Prohibition. These are petitions asking a state-wide vote in November on light wines and beer. "I drew this question and submitted it in the City Council," Alderman Cermak said.

Referendum Proposed

Senator from New York, member of the Finance Committee, which would pave the way for the return of light wines and beer.

Wet leaders intend to take every advantage of the difficulties in which the Finance Committee finds itself in formulating plans for meeting the tremendous expense of the soldiers' bonus in response to Mr. Harding's demand. The proposal to tax beer is not new with Mr. Calder. He agitated the question before the Finance Committee in September of last year when the revenue bill was up for consideration and Republican leaders were at their wits' end to discover new sources of taxation.

At that time the New York Senator proposed a tax of \$5 a barrel on 2.75 per cent beer and a tax of \$6.40 on all distilled liquor withdrawn from bond.

Gain Is Hypothetical

He estimated then that a tax of \$5 a barrel on beer would produce at of the foragen-born or of foreign ax-

a barrel on beer would produce at least \$100,000,000 a year, but this is purely hypothetical as he cannot tell how much would be manufactured or consumed. At any rate, a tax on beer or light wines would raise a considerable sum, sufficient, in the opinion of wet members of Congress, to pay all the requirements of the bonus. Any attempt to make a tax on beer an issue on the Senate floor in conbe repelled vigorously by prohibition-

ists, who are on the lookout for just such an insurgent movement. A careful analysis of the wet and dry votes in Congress leads to the belief that not more than 25 votes at the most could be polled for it in the Senate, with perhaps 100 in the House.

In the next place, should Congress, even in a rash moment decide to tax beer for the bonus President Harding would be expected to veto it promptly.

President Supports Law

In his latest public utterance on the conference.

As chairman of the Rules Committee, Mr. Campbell often had found opposition among certain elements of his party to special rules which gave privileged status to important bills.

saloons, but I don't think they will stop anybody from purchasing wine and beer and carrying it home.

TO PLANS OF WETS

"Suppose you were a Senator and saw Governor Ferguson elected Senator from Texas on an out-and-out wat platform. What would you do on a vote on modification of national prohibition? You would sit up and take notice, and so would every smart politician.

### Wet Victory Forecast

in the Senate, is chiefly responsible for his victory.

Mr. Sutherland Probable Winner

"Old Guard" Republicans in the Senate found some degree of comfort in the apparent renomination of Howard Sutherland (R.), Senator from West Virginia. Mr. Sutherland votes with the Administration on all occasions.

The Democratic nomination in West Virginia goes to M. M. Neely of Fair-

the sentiment of the people."

Mr. Cermak is chairman of the com-

Quietly sounding out sentiment in the Senate on that score the wet leaders are patiently abiding the time.

Association Opposed to Prohibition.

ment, which is composed of societies of the foreign-born or of foreign extraction, enrolled from Chicago's huge foreign population. It is devoted to perpetuation of old world trinking customs.

# Foreign Societies Ald

Mr. Cermak is of Bohemian extrac-tion, Leopold Neumann, the society's organizer, is an Austrian, and other ficers during the war were of so uniformly German or Austrian extraction that the local press took it up and the societies finally countered criticism by passing some Americanian tion resolutions.

Year in and year out Mr. Cermak with his wet organization staved of every attempt to regulate the liquot traffic in Chicago. He successfully fought the women and other citiems.

dances running until 3 a. m
"apecial bar permits."

It took national prohibition
a crimp in his protection
saloon and the United Societie
Of his candidacy for presi
the county board, Alderman
told the Monitor corresponden

wine platform, but on 20 ye public life.

tion with prohibition, but I was the father of the lake front improvement on which \$150,000,000 is to be spent. first introduced the ordinance in the City Council in 1910 and fathered it

"I have supervision of licenses for the city of Chicago and have increased the city revenue when the drys were responsible for decreasing it. I raised the vehicle license revenue from \$1 .-010.000 in 1920 to \$2,110,000 in 1921, and in 1922 we have already \$2,500,000 in, without increasing the tax. I brought up the general license income from \$1,000,000 to \$3,500,000 after

### Always a Wet

Reminded that a good share of his public record was concerned with the United Societies, Mr. Cermak said: been secretary of it for 19 years. I am with them now. still against prohibition. Wherever 1 go I am for wine and beer."

When asked what he would do about enforcement of the prohibition law if elected head of the county govern-

ment, the alderman replied: "If I were president of the county board you would not have a place in Cook County open and selling liquor. The drys want to get away from thinking I am in favor of violating the law. We are going in the right direction. You don't hear me say, 'Go out and violate the law.' I am for going about ground of the issue. it in a lawful way to submit the ques-

the United Societies, according to the Anti-Saloon League, asked a pledge from every candidate for office in this through dry territory this year, they

The wets displayed the Mayor's test against enforcement of this law, which fittingly was held on Sunday. Mr. Cermak, it is stated by the Anti-Saloon League, was the organizer of this parade.

will be a hard fight to beat him. The alderman pointed out to the Monitor representative that he was high man in the Democratic primary, even though he had to beat the sitting

He polled 108,538 votes in the orig- come.

inal canvass, while the next highest Democratic nomines for county office got some 86,000, according to the Board of Election Commissioners. Four years ago when he ran for sheriff his vote was next to the lowest among all the Democratic county nominees.

The Republicans have nominated

votes from Chicago with its thousands brewing, and its great foreign

"If the Anti-Saloon League chiefs in time. Two years later they still held Chicago were to hear this they would their precious margin of several votes, probably laugh, were the matter not but it was only by refusing to let the so serious. Before prohibition came dry vote be split among many candi-

city that he would not stand for en-forcement of the State law requiring in sentiment but because the drys Sunday closing of the saloons. Mayor were caught asleep. In the face of Thompson closed the saloons on apparent victory the Anti-Saloon League has found it at times impossible to keep the dry ranks closed, and the column headed forward.

# Wet Candidates of Ohio Making Campaign on Platform Urging Sale of Beer and Wines

ers throughout the State the current issue of the League's publication, containing the answers of candidates for nomination for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to the question:

Raymond J. Logan, Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, after declaring for strict enforcement, added his opinion that permission to sell light wines and beer would in great measure do away with "the present

Homer Durand, Republican candidate for the nomination for Governor, running on a platform which advoballot on Aug. 8, when the primary election is held. Prior to these meetcates enactment of a law allowing the

J. W. Durnell, Republican candidate The Christian Science Monitor, also for the gubernatorial nomination, who, skip the candidates' position on the with Mr. Durand, is pointed to as carrying the banner of the wets in Ohio, wrote, "I will enforce as found. I have great respect for law. There are some laws which need reconstructives and the dry voters have hardly

Of the seven other Republican gu-bernatorial aspirants, Rupert Beetham ments' in regard to the liquor queswas the most emphatic in declaring tion was held up in the limelight, so for rigid enforcement. His reply was that the most doubtful need not err. "strict enforcement. I have always been a prohibitionist. Will make was held in Packard Park. Reprebootleggers scarce." The rest of the sentatives of five counties were pres-candidates on this ticket gave very ent. Prominent among the visitors similar statements that they would was Mrs. Helen Green of Cleveland, "enforce the laws." They are Carmi president of the Cuyahoga County A. Thompson, Daniel W. Williams, Women's Christian Temperance Harry Clay Smith, Harvey C. Smith, Union, who was also the principal Arthur H. Day and Charles L. Knight.

Of the three Democratic candidates, Judge James G. Johnson and T. J. Judge James G. Johnson and T. J. and Cleveland women, had just completed, on behalf of her organization the answer of the third was not received in time for publication. ceived in time for publication.

Next to Ma Beetham's statement,

the most emphatic stand for rigid carrying out/of the dry laws was made by Charles H. Hubbell, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, who wrote

forced and if changes are made pro-hibition should be more stringent than at present.

# Liquor Issue Denied

Statements have been issued by Harvey C. Smith and Congressman Charles L. Knight, assailing the Antiin Ohio of an issue on the wet and

"I have not found voters divided the wet and dry issues as to candidates for Governor," Mr. Smith said. low Springs; for Representative for the Nineteenth District, John G. Cooper the Nineteenth District Distr

### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Charles S. Peterson, a dry, against

### Dry Control Threatened

How costly is mistaken confidence that the prohibition battle is over is a lesson already written, a lesson which should be heeded by every other state. Dry apathy combined with the best wet organization Illinois has seen in more than a decade threaten to cost the drys control of the House in the next Legislature. The drys' winning of the Illinois law-

making body has been a long, uphill struggle. The solid phalanx of wet of saloons, its breweries, its influential citizens interested in distilling and population, with old-world drinking customs, resolutely blocked the path. In addition, Illinois' peculiar system of cumulative voting threw up another barrier. According to the Anti-Saloon League this has cost the drys at least votes in the House, the battle

Finally, four years ago the dry forces won the House for the first

wets displayed the Mayor's Stanch friends of prohibition in They got up a parade of proinst enforcement of this law and dry issue was closed, that need no longer remained for the Anti-Saloon League, and that it should shut up shop. The virtual election of a former saloon keper in the home town of one of these protesting friends testifies to the soundness of such criticism. Of course, it is part of the propaganda of the west that though he had to beat the sitting the Anti-Saloon League should go out president of the board for the nom- of business since prohibition has

Newspapers Silent

northeastern corner of Ohio has been

One of these meetings was held in

the series of meetings held by the W

Warren. The information offered re-

garding candidates for state offices

has cleared the way for an intelligent

ties and the dry voters have hardly

But at this series of meetings the

records of candidates, or their senti-

speaker of the occasion. Mrs. Green, with a committee of Cuyahoga County

Dry Candidates Listed

Mrs. Green went into the prohibition

ecord of every candidate. She then

took up those candidates, who, though their records were approved by her

committee, were not strong enough for the organization to support as a

body. Candidates for state offices and Congress were then indorsed as fol-

known for whom they should vote.

Most helpful to the voters of the

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 2 (Special)- | tion, education and public institutions The Ohio League of Women Voters are among the really important contaction? tution? out of all laws.

What will be your attitude toward a strict enforcement of the laws which carry out the Eighteenth Amendment?" to jail all violators of the dry laws."

menace of bootlegging."

"I expect to enforce all the laws, including that one, and may I ask why you prefer one law enforced above the others, as the question would indicate?"

lings the dry voters in this section have been in the dark. This doubt was caused by the apathy or cowardice of the local papers in the fight between the wets and the drys.

The metropolitical indicates are the dry voters in this section have been in the dark. This doubt was caused by the apathy or cowardice of the local papers in the fight between the wets and the drys.

# Rigid Dry Law Urged

"Present laws should be rigidly en-

Republican—For Governor, Carmi A. Thompson of Euclid; Lieutenant-Governor, Huston T. Robins, Chilli-Charles L. Knight, assailing the Alt.
Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to cothe; for Secretary of State, Clarence Saloon League for its refusal to coth Harry S. Day of Freemont; for Attor-ney-General, C. C. Crabbe of London; dry question.
"I have not found voters divided on Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge Robert H. Day of Masillon; United States Senator, Simeon D. Fess, Yel-

> of Youngstown (the present incum-Democratic—For Governor, Judge James G. Johnson, Springfield; Lieutenant-Governor, Earl D. Bloom, Bowling Green; Secretary of State, J. H. Newman, Fletcher; Treasurer, Hamilton G. Deweese, Columbus; Attorney-General, B. F. McDonald, Newark;

office in Ohio

Justice of the Supreme Court, James W. Tarbell, Georgetown; United States Senator, John J. Lentz, Columbus. Independent-For Supreme Court Justice, Judge Florence Allen of Cleveland was unanimously indorsed. and a petition to be presented by Judge Allen in order to have her name placed on the official ballot was

signed by more than 100 members of the local W. C. T. U. In presenting Judge Affen's name Mrs. Green, among other things, said: Judge Florence Allen is a member of the W. C. T. U. of Cuyahoga County, and is backed by all the women of that county and particularly of the city of Cleveland where a marked change has been

where a marked change has been noted in the decision of moral issues while she has been on the bench."

Politicians had hoped that the wet and dry issue had been finally settled, but there is one candidate for Governor who does not propose to let the issue lie still as already decided by an overwhelming majority of the peo-ple of the United States.

This candidate is Homer D. Durand, of Coshockton. He is making the most insidious and aggressive cam-paign of all the candidates for Governor. While other gubernatorial candidates canvassed in the oldfashioned way, Mr. Durand's support-ers went about quietly letting it be known that their leader favored wine and beer for home consump-

Today there are more than 60 moving picture houses showing films of Mr. Durand. There are more than 800 slides going about the state urging votes for the light wine and beer candidate. Lithographs, posters, litcrature, are in nearly every county, prominently distributed. Mr. Durand, himself, has been speaking three or four times a day—not in the old wet centers, but throughout the state generally, and his backers say he is he one candidate who has a platform to talk about with a topic that people are keenly interested in.

Monitor at Westerville, the present campaign of the wets for beer and as well as what is called the Chequers Constitution of the United States and bootlegger and the lawyer, are to dic-tate the future policy of American many from her debts—all these

government "The constitution of the United for beverage purposes," Mr. Cherring- out some such compensation, it ton said. "There cannot be found in standing who will assert that the adulterated form is 'non-intoxicating.' It is apparent, therefore, that if any be a nullification of the eighteenth

"If opponents of prohibition can thus secure nullification, what is to prevent the opponent of other constitutional provisions from securing their nullification by other than the proper means of amending the Consti-

"The anarchist who openly opposes In his questionnaire to the Ohio all law and all constituted authority League of Women Voters, Mr. Smith is not nearly so dangerous as the so-quoted as his answer to enforcement called respectable man who ignorantly called respectable man who ignorantly or maliciously seeks by subterranean methods to establish the reign of anquery a creed calling for the carrying Mr. Knight asserted that "there is archy through the nullification of conno wet and dry issue in Ohio this year, stitutions and laws, because he does I have stated that I intend to send | not happen to like the particular law or provision of the Constitution which he attempts to nullify."

# Heads of 33 State Granges Vote Unanimously for Strict

Dry Law Enforcement Correspondence)—Rigid enforcement of the Volstead Act was unanimously of the Volstead Act was unanimously possible and Europe is drifting to voted by the masters of 33 state disaster.

wet propaganda. Sherman J. Lowell, head national, Europe have told the representative

The national officers attending the ent appears to be refused. conference in this city were L. H. Wright, Indiana, secretary; Leslie R. Smith, Massachusetts, executive committeeman: C. N. Gardner, Massachusetts, editor National Grange monthly; J. T. Albrighton, North Carolina.

The state masters present included Sherman J. Lowell, national grange master, Fredonia, N. Y.; J. W. Thompson, Maine; H. N. Sawyer, New Hampshire; E. H. Gilbert, Massachusetts; Allan B. Cook, Connecticut; Albert Manning, New York: John McSparren, Pennsylvania; Jacob Roosa, Dela ware: B. John Black, Maryland: Mark Tumer, Virginia; Harry A. Canton, Ohio; A. B. Cook, Michigan; Herman Ihde, Wisconsin; R. W. Roberts, Minnesota; R. A. Hutchinson, South Da-kota; T. M. Williams, North Dakota; W. W. Deal, Idaho, national chaplain; John Norris, Colorado; George R. Har-rison, California; A. S. Gross, Washington; Jesse Newton; Indiana; A. B. Johnson, Idaho; B. Needham, Kansas. national lecturer; Thomas Urmston, Kentucky; C. O. Pain, Missouri; George Bischel, Nebraska; A. E. Geer, Oklahoma; A. L. Martin. Vermont

ALE ACQUIRES MORE PROPERTY NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. Property valued at \$95,000 has been acquired by Yale University, it was revealed yesterday by deeds filed in the town clerk's office. A recent acquisition, known as the Blake estate, will be used for dormitories for students at the Sheffield Scientific School. Another piece of property, valued at \$25,000, was the gift of an anonymous donor.

LORD BYNG IN THE YUKON DAWSON, Yukon Territory, Aug. 2 (Special)—Lord Byng, Governor General of Canada and party arrived here today and were received by large gatherings which included a number of returned soldiers. The party will proceed in a few days to the Mayo Silver Camp.

THE BRAND OF BALTED NUTS

# DEBT COMMISSION TO BE LENIENT IN TERMS TO BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

difficult. Administration officials here have expressed a private opinion scale down her reparation claims on Germany, the argument being that it is better to receive a half loaf than

# Balfour Note, It Is Felt, Will Act Detrimentally

to Meeting of Premiers By SISLEY HUDDLESTON By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 2-Dexterously worded as is Lord Balfour's note its effect is likely to be devastating. Issued on the eve of the conference at London, which should have linked up the problems According to Earnest H. Cherring-ton, general secretary of the World this proclamation of the British Gov-League Against Alcoholism, in a state- ernment destroys all the schemes ment issued to The Christian Science which depend upon remission. Therefore the Poincaré-De Lasteyrie scheme wine raises the question whether the plan and all variations of methods which consisted in offering France he laws enacted by Congress, or the release from her own debts, in so far schemes collapse.

Now as it is certain that M. Poin-States prohibits intoxicating liquor caré cannot yield about Germany withton said. "There cannot be found in pears as though he would be driven America a natural scientist of high back on his old attitude of intransigeance. This is lamentable. The mood lightest wine possible to make in un- of France was such that solutions seemed possible. They would have been certain had England consented should be taken by Congress to abandon her credits on France, and permitting the beverage use of beer to give France the same generous and wine, such action would simply treatment that she demanded for Germany. M. Poincaré could have pre-sented himself to Parliament with French concessions in one hand and concessions to France in the other

### Responsibility on America

Unfortunately the Balfour note puts the responsibility on America. Only in so far as America forgives England can England forgive her allies. mpossible situation is created. It is well understood that at the present pears that in Europe, if the British thesis is accepted there can be no discussion of cancellation. throws France back on the policy of pressing Germany. It is a vicious circle out of which it is necessary to escape. America presses England, England presses France. France presses Germany. There is the hopeless chase after imaginary credits. none of which will in reality be obtained as everybody who is well-in-SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug 2 (Special formed financially knows, and while this chase continues no solutions are

granges in this city at their closing Not only does the Balfour note ap-conference last Saturday. They urged pear to condemn the coming conferthat individual granges of all states ence to failure, but it is feared that the write to the Literary Digest for blank effect on America will be unfortunate ballots in the straw vote on the pro-linstead of persuading America that hibition so that the position of the farmers might be shown in a cam-culated to annoy and harden opinion paign against what they charge is in America against making any sacrifices. Many American travelers in that the National Grange The Christian Science Monitor that it is emphatically in favor of the Vol- was for Europe to show generosity stead law and for its rigid enforce- first, and afterward America could not ment. "Virtually every farmer is a do otherwise than show generosity, total abstainer, and we will write to The whole point is that someone must the Digest to show how we stand," he begin, and it seemed to be the big added. "We believe the Digest is try-role that England might have filled. are heartily opposed to such a procedure."

with some certainty that she would be subsequently rewarded by America's indorsement. This leadership at pres-

# Pertinax Openly Rejoices

French writers who have always stood for the occupation of Ruhr are delighted. Pertinax, for example, openly rejoices that the plans are shattered, and with the disappearance of these, there is nothing left but to engage toward Germany a vig-orous policy of direct action. He s policy of direct action. He that the British Government says must have foreseen the effect of its note on French policy. If this be true, one is bound to feel more pessimistic than at any time since Ver-

It is suggested that the British note is really a reply to M. Poincaré's initiative in sending Jean Parmentier to America to discuss the French financial situation and the impossibility of paying its debts. It will be observed that M. Parmentier in endeavoring to obtain special terms for France, thus ter-Allied debt question has removed

isetical mistake on M. Poincaré's part. It may be that the Allies should have sent a joint commission. It may be that the British Government feels it

cellation of war loans, the United States would make the biggest concession. All of the other countries would be able to obtain remission by countries they owe money, which would offset to some extent their own cancellations, but the United States owes no one.

Information also forthcoming was that the terms made to France would not necessarily be a criterion of what not necessarily be a criterion of what terms other countries could expect, since local conditions vary, and, therefore, terms of settlement are likely to menace on Saturday. The ministers meet on Monday.

> Meeting of Supreme Importance There is a hearty reception in France of the British decision to France of the British decision to summon a meeting of the premiers without further delay. It is be-lieved that the conversations on and after Aug. 7 will be by far the most important since the first peace conference of Paris. Other subjects claim attention at this moment, but no subject claims attention to the same degree as the subject of debts and reparations.

It will be probably exclusively of these high matters that the premiers will talk. The French point of view has been often outlined in this cor- logical," respondence, but the present writer it is to be regretted that Great Britmay be allowed to repeat the defini-tion which he has already given. The measure many of her citizens hoped French demand as a corollary of the to see her take. writing down of the German repara- "If England tions, the cancellation, virtual if not her, we can repeat her gesture, point international loan is to become possi- a moratorium for Germany indispen-ble. And when the loan is raised, it sable?" should come in large part to France. for if the restoration of Germany is necessary, so is the restoration of devastated France.

These simple ideas have become the central point of Raymond Poincaré's thought. The Christian Science Monitor representative has special reason for knowing what is desired, since he

submitted to a voluntary censorship. Great Britain's Debt to America Without a similar knowledge of the British attitude, it nevertheless seems to him that there can be no real opposition on these questions. The only doubt arises in regard to Great Britain's debt to America. Here is the difficulty which may upset the reasonable arrangements which now appear possible. There is a school of political thought which would refuse to cancel the French debt while England herself has to pay America. Certainly, a strong argument could be advanced against England oearing the brunt of the world's debts. But from the French point of view it is impos-sible to forgo the credits on Germany moment America is not prepared to unless there is some compensation.

discuss cancellation, and thus it ap-

make such denunciation unless he could produce some striking advant-Europe, the first step is undoubtedly British cancellation of French debts. It will be hard on England, but it may be worth while putting up with hardships. It is recognized that it would be useless to appeal to America to play her part and thus make British sacrifices easier.

### Nobody Can Pay in Full It is recognized that any official suggestion of cancellation in America which has yet to be passed through the financial experience of Europe, would produce a bad impression and might even cause indignation. truth is, of course, that neither France

nor England nor Germany, nor any

the immense sums which they are The truth is, of course, that no creditor country could consent to receive payments were they possible, for they could only be in goods and would dislocate the entire economic life of the recipient country. producing unemployment and closing other markets. The recipient countries after a short experience would cry out against such payments. The education of Europe in a bitter school is sufficiently advanced for these economic truths to be understood. But whatever may be the subsequent attitude of America, it is essential that Europe should begin by getting rid of its own inter-allied indebtedness and should reduce the indemnities to

managable proportions. Afterward it may be possible to make suitable arrangements with America. There is some fear lest the premiers will be afraid after all of coming to grips with the real problems, but on the whole it is considered that they cannot evade each other, or dodge the tremendous questions any longer. Thus it will be seen that the coming meeting may have truly capital im-

Varying French Press Views on M. Poincaré's Recent Note PARIS. Aug. 2 (By The Asociated Press)—The British note on the In-



# DUNLAP COOKE CO.

416 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

reparated the Prench cause from the all possibility of Prance consenting BRITAIN ENUNCIATES to a moratorium for Germany, in the actical mistake on M. Poincaré's part. Tiew of official circles, expressed here that the Allies should have today.

It may be that the Allies should have sent a joint commission. It may be that the British Government feels it necessary to give warning that it has means of pressure and will press just us hard as it is pressed.

It was pointed out that the Baifour note, which was a disappointment to the French Government, probably would have the effect of eliminating all consideration of a general European agreement regarding reparations

controversy with the Germans over the payment of private debts has brought general satisfaction here. The question as to what constitute the measures of "retortiom" mentioned in the French note to Germany was of paramount interest this morning. The Germans, according to Le Journal, know already that they consist of the expulsion of 80,000 Germans from Alsace-Lorraine and the confiscation of their property in addition to the prop-erty of a thousand of the richest per-sons on the left bank of the Rhine and the seizure of the cities of Dusseldorf, Duisburg, and Ruhrort.

The critics of M. Poincaré, such as the newspaper L'Oeuvre, however, look upon his letter as a noisy out-barst. The probability, they say, is that the affair will be thrown in with the whole question of reparations and interallied debts.

Lord Balfour's note concerning the war debts has considerably dimin-ished French hopes as to what the London meeting can effect toward the settlement of Europe.

"The British attitude is perfectly remarks The Journal,

"If England insists on our paying nominal of the inter-allied debts. They ing our finger to Berlin. Indeed how believe that the strictest control must can Mr. Lloyd George press us to pay be imposed on German finances, if an at the very moment when he declares Britain is owed more than she owes.

# Adverse Press Comment

LONDON, Aug. 2 (By The Associated Press)-The bulk of newspaper criticism directed at the British Government's note to the Allies concernin war debts is adverse, though base on varying grounds. It is concede that the document framed by Lord Balfour is masterly in its lucidness suavity and logic, but here unanimity

Foremost among the causes of dis-Foremost among the causes of dis-sent is the fear that the note will be regarded across the Atlantic as being addressed to America rather than to addressed to America rather than to any European country, and where this view is taken its probable effect is the impression it is likely to make

Italy has arranged to be represented in the allied conference to meet in London next Monday, which is ex-pected to take up the reparations uestion, with primary consideration the subject of a moratorium for Germany. It was officially stated this afternoon that Foreign Minister afternoon Schanzer of the Italian Cabinet was expected to arrive here Monday to meet with the conferees.

# DRY LAW REDUCES REQUESTS FOR AID

Intemperance Calls Decreased Under Prohibition

The falling off of cases handled by ful expenditure the Family Welfare Society of Bosto the Family Welfare Society of Boston in which intemperance has been a factor has been marked since the coming arrangement, which, however legitiof national prohibition of the liquor traffic, according to the annual report of that organization just issued. For the year ending April 30 the 14 district offices aided 174 families because of intemperance out of the 4069 receiving aid, as compared with 627 cared for all opinion will admit of its justice. other country can or will ever pay because of liquor in the year 1918,

Although the number of intemper ance cases receiving aid from the society was greater in 1921 and 1922 than the year immediately preceding, this is pointed out to be largely the result of increased activity on the part of illicit traffic in alcoholics and unemployment. The fact that Massachusetts has no state law enforcing prohibition is believed to, be a facto this increase, and one official stated that passage of the state enforce code next November would reduce ma terially the number of cases. When bootleggers find they can ply their trade with a measure of impunity the traffic increases, he said.

BRITISH FINANCES

LONDON, Aug. 2—The British Government revenue receipts for the week ended July 29 were £13,618,702. Expenditures for the same period were £10,479,509. The floating debt stands at £913,898,500.

# HER DEBTS POLICY

be prepared, subject to the just claims of other parts of the Empire, to abandon all further right to German reparations and all claims to repayment by the Allies, provided this renunci-ation should form a part of a general plan whereby this great problem could be dealt with as a whole and a satis-factory solution found.

A general settlement, in the view of the British Government, the note says, would be of more value to mankind than any gains that could accrue even from the most successful enforcement of legal obligations.

With regard to the debt to the United States, the note says:

"With the most perfect courtesy and in the exercise of their undoubted rights, the American Government have required this country to pay interest accrued since 1919 on the Anglo-American debt, to convert it from an unfunded to a funded debt and to repay it by a sinking fund in 25 years.

Prepared to Fulfill Obligations "Such procedure is clearly in ac-cordance with the original contract.

His Majesty's Government make no complaint of this. They recognize their obligations and are prepared to fulfill them, but evidently they can-not do so without profoundly modi-fying the course they would have rished to pursue. The note explains that the British

reasury would be a large gainer if all debts were paid, because Great "But can the present world situa-tion," the note continues, "be looked at only from this narrow financial standpoint?"

The note proceeds to argue that the allied and associated powers were partners in the greatest international effort ever made in the cause of freedom and that they are still partne in dealing with some, at least, of its results. "To generous minds," says the note,

"it can never be agreeable, alth for reasons of state it may perhaps be necessary, to regard the monetary as an ordinary commercial dealing be-tween traders who borrow, and capi-Contrary to Natural Justice

Arguing that the bolicy Great Britain hitherto has pursued in refusing to make demands upon its debtors "is only tolerable so long as it is generally accepted," the note continues that it cannot be right that one partner in a common enterprise "should recover all she has lent and that another while recovering nothing should be required to pay all she has borrowed."

"Such procedure," says the note, "is contrary to every principle of nature justice and cannot be expected commend itself to the people of the country. They are suffering from a unparalleled burden of taxation, from an :mmense diminution in p wealth, from serious unemploy and from a severe curtailment in

SOVIET BANDS ATTACK POLES WARSAW, July 7 (Special Correspondence)—The Polish Foreign Offices to the Soviet governments Russia and Ukraine on account of the continual attacks made by bands Bolsheviki on the Polish frontier at also in consequence of assaults manupon Polish citizens living with Soviet territories.



124 Tremont St., Boston Tel. Beach 690

# A Pledge

There has been a great shortage in the catch of Muskrat Skins suitable for conversion into Hudson Seal.

Prices have greatly advanced during the last four months. In the effort to supply cheap coats-especially for August Sale-

A great many garments will be offered, made of Southern

Muskrats. IN OUR OPINION, SUCH COATS CANNOT BE SATISFACTORY.

Lamson & Hubbard guarantee every Hudson Seal garment sold by them-NO MATTER WHAT THE PRICE-to be made of Northern Muskrat.

Lamson & Hubbard will not sell, as Hudson Seal, any garment made of Southern Muskrat.

Lamson & Hubbard

Boylston and Arlington Streets, Boston

# AFFECTS AMERICA

### Government and Capitalists Feel Results of Toppling Rate of European Exchange

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2-Although the fall of the German mark to the low rate of 600 for a dollar is of the most serious import to the British and French, the United States Government has a strong indirect interest in the stability of German exchange, it was

stated in official quarters here today.

The reason of this is that Germany's principal creditors owe war debts to this country of approximately \$10,000,-000,000 and German inability to pay will lessen the ability of her creditors to pay the United States. It has been said since a French representative on the Debt Funding Commission has been in this country that France can only when and what she can collect from Germany.

The interest of American capitalists in the situation created by the col-lapse of the German mark is in some respects more direct than that of the United States Government, for the reaon that enormous sums have been affected unfavorably, for practically on its feet. all European exchanges have declined in sympathy with the mark.

While American officials will not discuss the reparations question or the exchange situation for quotation, they admit that there may come a point where credit and exchange will collapse, industry will be paralyzed that America cannot fail to be affected

by such a financial catastrophe.

English statesmen and financiers have admitted more openly a similar possibility, and the policy of Mr. Lloyd George has been directed toward the support of German finance in order that ultimate disaster may

Lord Beaverbrook recently warned England and France that German bankruptcy was not far removed. The unmistakable symptoms, he said. vould be when German traders in Germany forsook their own currency and began doing business only in sterling, guilders, dollars, francs or As this condition has not manifested itself as yet to an alarming degree it would appear that there is

herself from bankruptcy, Germany will have to take such rastic measures as Napoleon did with pankrupt France. She must, it is pointed out (1) repudiate all existing paper currency and all internal bonds and pay the holders of either exactly that proportion of their holdings which will still leave the country solvent under a governmental regime of the strictest economy; (2) she must make use of foreign currencies with such time as a real instead of a until such time as a real, instead of a fictitious German paper currency can

# PROHIBITION NAVY WILL PUT TO SEA

### New York to Have Blockade of Motorboats and Smacks

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 — A fully equipped prohibition navy will now patrol the waters of New York harbor on the lookout for rum-runners who have been bringing contraband Zone chief prohibition agent, and telephone, passed away at his home near Baddeck this morning. is to be established by fleet of five fast motorboats, four ormer submarine chasers and five tion men will man these ves-

to the activities of the run-runners and he is convinced that with the aid of this prohibition navy he can cover New York harbor and the Jersey coast in such effective fashion that it will be almost impossible for the evaders of the law to continue their operations successfully.

In addition to this fleet of vessels, 45 additional agents have been added

to the general staff. The submarine chasers are the Hahn, Taylor, Hansen, and Larsen and they are armed with one-pounders. The other craft in the prohibition navy carry sawed-off shotguns and rifles. All of the vessels are equipped with wireless. Each submarine chaser carries a crew of 14 men, including two cus toms inspectors. The motorboats carry crews composed of five men, all of whom are prohibition agents. The submarine chasers are to be stationed at Ambrose Light, Quarantine Station, off Rockaway, in Jamaica Bay and near City Island, and will be ready for instant service day and

### ONTARIO SOON SELLS ITS ELECTRIC POWER

TORONTO, July 26 (Special Correspondence)—The third 60,000-horse-power generator of the Ontario Hydroelectric Commission was given an initial run yesterday at the new Chippawa plant at Queenstown. The conclusion of this unit will bring the total of power available from Chip-pawa to 175,000 horsepower. Sir Adam Beck stated yesterday that the whole of this output would be sold by the middle of August, and, that in view of the possible abnormal demand for power, consequent to the coal shortage, work on units number four and five would be rushed to completion as soon as possible.

Sir Adam thought the whole of the power from Chippawa will be sold within six to eight years.

# LOW GERMAN MARK AMERICAN RELIEF TO PUT ARMENIAN FARMERS ON FEET

# Corn Grits Advanced and Large Irrigation Projects Undertaken to Meet Needs of Persecuted People

plated in the next few months which will supplement relief work in the Near East with a progressive program of rehabilitation and will put American aid, in spite of the unsettled state of the country, on a more permanent basis than ever before.

"Our new plans are being carefully considered on the ground," said Mr. Mace to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent yesterday, "by C. V. Vickrey, our general secretary, who, with one of our associate secretaries, Barclay Atcheson, and W. A. Biby, a special representative of Senator Capper, are now in Asia Minor. A detailed account of our new plans will have to await their return this fall, but it can be said now that agricultural reconstruction in Armenia and the other invested in European securities. All Near Eastern countries ravaged so these investments have had their value terribly by famine may at last be put

Operating Large Farm

"As a beginning we have already advanced 1000 tons of American corn grits to some 10,300 Armenian farmers on condition that it be used as food until harvest, and that all barley and other grain on hand be used as seed. In return for the corh grits, the farmers have agreed to return, after harvest, an equal amount of barley for seeding purposes. The Armenian Government has guaranteed that this agreement will be fulfilled, and hopes to start by its means something like an endless chain of rehabilitation. In just the same way, large irriga-tion projects have been undertaken at Eriyan and Alexandropol, the pay for labor being largely in American corn grits, while it is now possible to say that, in addition to the orphans in our relief institutions, 129,000 persons are receiving 10 pounds of American corn per month in return for which they are engaged in road building and sanitation work throughout the lorger sanitation work throughout the larger

time to save Germany, from the second stage of doing what we her feet again. Among other things we it; for after all, it is to confirm, not are now operating the largest farm to discover the truth. We know the of the finest farm land in the country, anxious to have it pro It will be operated this year under has friends among the American control and direction, not sympathize with her. only for its valuable crops but for the American agricultural methods.
American tractors and army mules will be two of the novelties of the first year's operation; several hundred maintained, and a large part of the orphanages in Armenia will be pro-duced, including a crop of potatoes, Armenia, estimated at from 300 to 500 bushels an acre.

# DR. GRAHAM BELL AUBURN TO HELP HAS PASSED AWAY

Telephone Inventor Devoted Business Men Plan Fund for Aid Much Time to Research Work SYDNEY, N. S., Aug. 2-Dr. Alex-

Alexander Graham Bell lived to see experiments which he began less than former submarine chasers and five 50 years ago result in a means of fishing smacks. Customs agents and communication for millions of long distance telephone conversations daily sels and operate constantly within the in all parts of the world. The possibility of talking over a wire, ridiculed Mr. Appleby stated that conditions then as a dream by almost everybody had made it necessary to take extraordinary precautions to put a stop time a reality commonplace and mar-

velous.

Means of communication had been a hobby in the Bell family long before the advent of the inventor of the tele-phone. With this heritage the son born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1847 undertook similar experiments while as much, and never miss it.

grated to Brantford, Canada. A meeting at that time with Sir Charles Wheatstone, the English in-ventor of the telegraph, fired the young elocutionist with ambition to graph, which eventually turned out to committee be a telephone. Several years before chairman. he received his patent he was appointed a professor in Boston University and opened his instantly successful "School of Vocal Physiology."

But teaching interfered with his inventing, and he soon gave it up to devote more time to his experiments.

Dr. Bell's laboratories have been located since 1886 near Baddeck, Cape Breton. There for many years he conducted research and experiment night.

Mr. Appleby believes that the fishing smacks will be most successful private museum showing the development of his greatest inventions. In the World War Dr. Bell and F. W. Baldwin invented a boat called a hydrodrome which developed a speed of 70 miles an hour and was called the fastest in the world.

TO WRITE ON WESTERN CANADA VICTORIA, B. C., July 19 (Special Correspondence)—Sir William Schooling, noted English scholar, has arrived ing, noted English scholar, has arrived on the Pacific Coast to gather material for a new history of the Hudson's Bay Company, which will be to a great extent a history of early western Canada. 'Sir William is visiting old Hudson's Bay posts and is examining rare historical papers in the provincial library here.

MONTREAL, July 27 (Special Correspondence)—What is stated to be a record shipment in dairy produce for this port left one day recently when a single vessel carried away a cargo consisting of 55,354 packages of butter, of which 46,394 packages were shipped by local exporters and 8960 packages by western houses. The total weight of the cargo was approximately 3,600,000 pounds and valued at about \$1,150,000.

By GARDNER L. HARDING

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—According to John W. Mace, field director of the Near East Relief, who has just succeeded Capt. S. N. Bobo in charge of the New York office of the organization, important changes are contemplated in the next few months, which.

"This farm has been leased by the Court of California has adopted as its opinion the decision written by Justice Victor E. Shew of Los Angeles, Appellate Court, in the case of People with great moderation. In fact, the Soviet phase is largely window-dressing to my might and experiments in the case was one in which chiroprocessing to my might and experiments in the case was one in which chiroprocessing the court of California has adopted as its opinion the decision written by Justice Victor E. Shew of Los Angeles, Appellate Court, in the case of People with great moderation. In fact, the Soviet phase is largely window-dressing the case was one in which chiroprocessing the case of the case was one in which chiroprocessing the case of the ing, to my mind, and experiments in Communism in the part of Armenia under its control are notable by their absence. Aside from its inevitable inexperience, it has not so far been at

all a bad government. And the Russian influence has this positive good—that the Russians are the only people ir the Near East that the Turks really fear. Historically, Russia has been Turkey's Nemesis in the Caucasus, and Russia's position there today is a thoroughly salutary influence; for, in spite of the transitory influence of Bolshevism, the Russians are still Russians at heart. and their interest in the Christian peoples is a permanent interest.

themselves. It is unfeignedly terrible, and will continue to be so until its provisions, it was alleged to be in some way the Turks can be brought to their senses. Anarchy-reigns supreme in the cities of Anatolia under Mustapha Kemal Pasha's with Christians the complete stagnation of trade and progress. Mustapha Kemal Pasha is a name to conjure with abroad, but in Anatolia itself he seems completely powerless to restrain some of his lieutenants. Take Osman Agah, for instance, who was Governor of Trebizond and is now at Kerasound, near Samsun. Mustapha a zealot in religion, but he is a patriot in many ways; Osman Agah is a marauding, murdering Kurd, whose crimes go unpunished because there is no Turkish power big enough to punish him. And there are many like him, who make Mustapha Kemal Pasha's boasted authority a shadow and a disgrace.

Who Shall Enforce Decisions? "These things should be taken into account in the forthcoming interna-tional investigation, for the anarchy "This shows the new possibilities of plined parts of the world, rests on our work," continued Mr. Mace; "it is unpunished crime for its encouragement and continuance. I hope the incan to put Armenia, for instance, on vestigation will be one with teeth in in the country, a tract of 15,000 acres record, and naturally Turkey is not anxious to have it proved—and she has friends among the powers which recommendation, that the investigation special purpose of demonstrating be conducted by the International Red Cross, has much to recommend itprovided the presence of the afore-said teeth is adequately guaranteed. "If the International Red Cross undertakes it, it can be depended upon to make a thorough investigation. food required by the Near East Relief There will only remain one of the oldest questions of the whole prob-lem. Who shall enforce its decisions which can probably be produced and carry out its conclusions? And cheaper than any other food crop in I hope the plight of the Christian minorities in Asia Minor will not again be tantalized by that impasse."

# BOYS IN COLLEGE

# of Students

AUBURN, Me.,-Aug. 2 (Special)-The Auburn Chamber of Commerce will assist boys who seek a college education, as a result of the experi-

done this work of their own volition. There are several Auburn men who have loaned sums of money to boys island, F. C. Wells-Durant, is being to start them in college, finding that sent to New York to interview repremost boys need nothing but the start. A hundred and fifty dollars is usually enough. This gives them a footing and they begin to earn of themselves.

One Auburn man has assisted several boys. A Poland man sent a number of boys to college. One, a Bowdoin boy whom he started, probably could endow Bowdoin with \$100,000, or twice

taken up the matter of starting a loan fund by contribution from citizens. If anyone contributing ever needed it more than the boys, it could probably be returned. This fund has been made invent a musical, or multiple, tele- the subject of a special report by a committee of which Paul Bean is The committee proposes the sum of

\$2000 as the least possible with which the fund could start. This money shall be loaned to boys who seek edu cation, at a regular rate of interest The borrower is to pay it back within a stated time. By this way it may be loaned again. The income from the interest is to be added to the fund. The fund is to be administered by trustees in regular form who shall take all of the care usually required with loans by banks and who shall give bonds for the faithful perform ance of duty.

### PRESENT POSTAGE STAMPS ARE TO BE SUPPLANTED SOON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2-(By The Associated Press)-Postage stamps ranging in denominations from one cent to \$5 are to undergo radical changes as to design and color, with a view to preventing loss by the Post Office Department due to lack of distinctive features, it was announced to-

All stamps ranging in denomination from one to seven cents now bear the portrait of George Washington, while portrait of George Washington, while an etching of Benjamin Franklin ap-pears on those ranging from eight cents to \$5. The department contem-plated retaining the Washington and Franklin portraits upon certain stamps but, it was said, will-substi-tute portraits of leading figures in

# COURT UPHOLDS HEALING RIGHT

California Medical Law Exempting Christian Scientists Sustained

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 27 (Spe cial Correspondence)—The Supreme

tice. At the hearing in the Appellate Court, the defendant attacked the constitutionality of the medical act pro-viding for the examination of applicants for license and the practice of those licensed to treat physical and mental illness of persons, and to es-tablish a board of examiners.

This act made it illegal for any per son to practice without having at the time a valid unrevoked certificate, it being provided that it should not be construed as applying to any kind of in any way with religion.

It was argued by defendant's at-torney that the act was discriminatory, by reason of exempting Chris-tian Scientists from the provisions of "This brings me to the present tian Scientists from the provisions of state of the Christian minorities the act, and, since under the act they were in express terms exempt from

> agreed upon the question, as a result of which it went to the Supreme Court, where the opinion written by Justice Shaw, of the court where the case first was heard, was adopted.

Members of the Appellate Court dis

The opinion sustains the constitu-tionality of the medical act requiring persons named therein to pessess certain qualifications, and exempting Christian Scientists therefrom.

# CONIFER FOREST GIVEN TO STATE

California Gets 300-Acre Recreation Park

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 27 (Special Correspondence)—The State of California has just received a gift of acres of the finest conifer forest in Siskiyou County from Miss Mary Burt Brittain, to be maintained forever by the State as a public recreation ground and park, in memory of her brother, Judge William G. Brittain of San Mancisco. The gift, which is the finest bit of forestry presented for preservation since William Kent gave Muir Woods to the national government, is nine miles west of the town of Sisson, and is easily acces-

sible by rail, highway and trails. The deed of gift provides that no timber ever shall be cut from the tract, and that, other than the clearing away of underbrush to provide camping sites, no "improvements" are to be made, and the forest is to be left forever "as it is today. land is in the Shasta National Forest

The tract incloses Castle Lake, a beautiful body of fresh water, and extends for a mile along both sides of Castle Creek, below the lake. From the hils which rise in it an excellent view is had of Mt. Shasta. The Sisson Chamber of Commerce has agreed to provide a road within the new forest and there is an open space which will provide an automobile parking camp, without the necessity of cutting a single tree. It is esti-mated that the gift is worth \$300,000.

### JAMAICA ADVERTISING TO ATTRACT TOURISTS

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 10 (Special Correspondence)-In continuance of the new measures which are being ence of several Auburn men who have taken here to push the claims of Jamaica and its attractions as a tourist resort, the Attorney-General of the sentatives of steamship and tourist agencies regarding a publicity cam-paign in behalf of Jamaica. The United Fruit Company and the Raymony Whitcomb Company are his particular aim. The proposal to send him came from the publicity committee of the Jamaica Imperial Association and was sanctioned by the Governor, Sir Leslie Probyn, after the legislative council had passed the law setting up an administrative council which is to draw £3000 per year from the public private subscription.

It is expected that the Attorney-General will get into touch with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Government and may visit Canada on the business of advertising

The youngsters recognize the sign of good bread. If the Holsum sign isn't on your store, get it there quick! We ship to every state from the Lakes

HEYDT BAKERY SAINT

AMERICAN BAKERY CO.

# SPARKS MULE AND HORSE COMPANY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEAL ERS IN ALL CLASSES OF HORSES

St. Louis National Stock Yards, Ill. GOOD PRINTING

Direct Ideas

# CHINA'S CONSTITUTION MAY SCHOOL COST PUT RESEMBLE THAT OF AMERICA FIRST IN CALIFORNIA

# Right of Provinces to Maintain Own Assemblies to Be Recognized Under New Régime

PEKING, Aug. 2 (By The Associated Peking Republic, have defeated the ress)—Parliament and President Li troops of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the deposed president of the Canton Republic, and driven them from Shiuchow, 130 miles Press)—Parliament and President Li Yuan-Hung are in complete agreement over the adoption of a permanent constitution for China similar to that of the United States, the Cabinet announced today. The right of each province to maintain its own assembly is to be recognized. This, it is be-lieved, will comply with the demands of the southern provinces for pro-vincial autonomy.

Chen Troops Drive Forces of Dr. Sun From Shiuchow,

CANTON, Aug. 2 (By The Associated Press)—Chen Chiung-ming's Dr. Sun announced today he had reforces, who are favorable to the ceived no advices from the battlefront.

MONTREAL MAKES

Handles 138,453,980 Bushels of

Grain During Year 1921

MONTREAL, July 28 (Special Correspondence)—Figures just issued by the Grain Clearance Board of the

Harbor Commissioners of Montreal

nell, general manager of the port and chairman of the Grain Clearance Board, said that all indications for

the future pointed to an even greater

advance over last year's figures which might be regarded as eminently

satisfactory, as the 1921 shipments were by far the greatest in the history of the port, amounting to 138,-453,980 bushels, or nearly 50,000,000

bushels more than were shipped from any other port on the North Ameri-

can continent. The outstanding feature of the present situation is the

speedy dispatch given the ocean steamers coming to take the grain

away. The port established a record

for the season on July 19 when a total of 1,109,323 bushels were shipped

MAJOR BLAKE AT AMBALA

AMBALA, India, Aug. 2—Major W. T. Blake, the British avlator who is attempting to circle the globe by airplane.

arrived here last night from Lahore. The

out during the 24 hours.

SHIPPING RECORD

# Yat-sen's losses are placed at 3000 killed, wounded or captured. Chen's losses are not reported. Another bulletin claims a victory for Chen, near Yunryun, about 40 miles southeast of Shiuchow, with the

north of Canton, to a point beyond Chihing, more than 40 miles northeast

of Shiuchow, according to a bulletin given out at General Chen's Canton

Personnel of Italian Cabinet Is Made Public by Prime Minister

LUIGI FACTA FORMS

**NEW GOVERNMENT** 

revised by Luigi Facta was announced oday as follows:

show from the opening of navigation to the evening of July 23 almost 50,-Prime Minister, Luigi Facta. 000,000 bushels of grain were shipped to Europe from the Port of Montreal, Minister of the Interior, Senator an achievement not only equaling that of last year, when a new record was created, but exceeding it by nearly 2,000,000 bushels. M. P. Fen-

Minister of the Navy, Roberto de Minister of War, Marquis Soleri. Minister of Agriculture, Giovanni

Minister of Industry, Teofilo Rossi. Minister of Posts, Luigi Fulci. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Carlo

Minister of the Colonies, Giovanni Minister of the Treasury, Giuseppe aratore.

Minister of Justice, Giulio Alessio. Minister of the Liberated Provinces Deputy Luciani. SPEED CLASSIC AT FRESNO

Education Leads Items on State Budget With 51 Per Cent of Total Biennial Expenditure

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 27 (Special Correspondence)—The operating expenses of the state government of California for the fiscal year from June 30, 1921, to July 4, 1922, were \$10,862,968, exclusive of the Department of Public Works, the educational system and constructive activities, according to Clarence E. Jarvis, member of the California State Board of Control, in a statement just issued. This sum includes state institutions, departments, bureaux and commissions, salaries, and expenses for the fiscal year through which the State has just passed. meadquarters.

The bulletin says the Chen Chiungming army captured 2000 rifles, 21 machine guns and 9 cannon. Dr. Sun

has just passed.

Mr. Jarvis' statement shows an impressive list of state activities and institutions. Of the \$88,202,283 set aside for the payment of the entire state government expenses for 1921-22, almost 75 per cent was given to educational and constructive activities.

"The educational department," says the statement, "has been apportioned 51.2 per cent of the money to be spent by the State during the present biennium. The educational fund amounts to \$45.189,666."

The statement further shows that ROME, Aug. 2 (By the Associated \$19.786,680 has been authorized for constructive activities in the State, revised by Luigi Facta was announced in the purchase of state redwood parks, upkeep and improvement of state property, establishment of permanent water supplies and in the pursuance of state building projects. In addition to the educational and constructive disbursement \$1,500,000 was set saids according to Mr. Lovie "as set aside, according to Mr. Jarvis, "as payment to counties of principal and interest on bonded indebtedness in effect prior to the adoption of constitutional amendment No. 1.

"Of California's total authorized ex-penditures," the statement says, "there remained \$21,725,937 as operating expenses for the state government during 1921-22. This amounts to a little more than, \$10,000,000 for one year."

MEMORIAL TREES PROPOSED KINGSTON, R. 1., Aug. 2 (Special)— Prof. A. Edward Stene, director of the extension service of the Rhode Island FRESNO, Cal., July 25 (Special Correspondence)—The "Raisin-Day Classic," an automobile race of 150 miles, will be held here Sept. 30, in honor of the harvesting of the raisin-grape crop of the San Joaquin Valley. The number of entries is limited to 12 and each must show speed of more than 100 miles an hour in the trial spins around the Fresno speedway prior to the race. Entries already made include Jimmy Murphy, Tommy, Milton, Ralph de Palma, Harry Hartz and Joe Thomas.



Macullar Parker Company was founded in 1849—the year "The Forty-Niners" trekked to the Golden Gate

"FORTY-NINER"

On our way to NEW STORE on Tremont Street at Bromfield November first.

A LL New England gave us a greatsend-off in June.

Now comes, during all August, a "Forty-Niner" Event still more inviting to the careful spender with an eye

July 31st to August 31st

# Final Clearance Prices

On Entire Remaining Stock

# Spring and Summer Clothing

For Men, Young Men and Boys

For Vacation Days-for Hot, Humid Days in the City, now to Mid-September—and for wear in Early Fall—the Variety, the Quality, the Style, are all here at Prices positively compelling.

> Final and Complete Selling of All Spring and Summer Fabrics. Early comers get the choice selections.

# ACULLAR PARK

400 WASHINGTON STREET "The Old House with The Young Spirit"

BOSTON

# **BELGIAN MINISTER TELLS OF MOSCOW**

### Back From Visit, Emile Vandervelde Found Good and Bad Conditions Mingled

BRUSSELS, June 27 (Special Correspondence) - Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of State, has returned from Moscow, where he went to defend the 47 Revolutionary Socialists on trial before the Bolshevist Supreme Court. Mr. velde gave to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor his impressions of Russia, as follows:

During our stay in Moscow, we were accompanied nearly all the time by young officials of the justice commisyoung officials of the justice commis-sariat. They were courteous, amiable, and obliging, but by order, they left us about as much liberty as the goat has to get away from the picket to which it is tied. With the exception of the ac-cused and their defenders, we had no communication with any Non-Bolshev-ist Russians. We saw only Moscow, where an attempt is being made to effect a sort of commercial revival, by means of a new economic policy. But means of a new economic policy. it would appear that the general economic situation does not improve—on the contrary, the famine area is increasing. However, it is raining; and if this weather continues, things should go better, much better, next year.

Looks Like Bombarded Town

Moscow, in 1922, resembles those
towns behind the front in war time
which were damaged by bombardment
and continually occupied by troops. For
the last eight years, not a single house
from has been remained water nines front has been repaired, water pipes have burst and all the wood-work has been taken for fuel, while the windows are devoid of panes. Many of the mag-nificent mansions belonging to the old regime have been turned into offices. Dwelling houses, which formerly were let out in apartment flats, have been turned into so-called "workmen's citles," where poor families are crowded to-gether. The proportion of air they are gether. The proportion of air they are allowed is not so much as that in our prisons. Notwithstanding these measures, there is an acute shortage of lodgings. The population of Moscow has increased from 1,600,000 to more than 2,000,000. At the Savoy, which has been turned into a Communist hotel, they quietly ask 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 rubles a day (40 or 50 francs) for a very poor room. Quite recently, some German merchants were made to pay 50,000 marks each for the privilege pay 50,000 marks each for the privilege being allowed to sleep in a goods

otherwise, however, the external aspect of the city has not changed much since 1917. The trams are still running The electric power stations have not ceased working. The theaters are full and the public promenades are very animated. Shops are being reopened everywhere. There are many more libraries than in Brussels and the museums have been enriched notably, thanks to expropriations.

Order Maintained in Streets

It may be added that order is maintained in the streets. Alcohol being prohibited, there are no inebriates to be seen, and in some respects, judging by appearances, the Bolshevist capital s far ahead of our large towns; you never see an immodest poster or illustration, nor even a merely frivolous one. The people generaly are poorly clad. Those who have the means dress like Those who have the means dress like the lower classes so that they may not be conspicuous. Soldiers are to be seen everywhere, more even than were formerly to be seen in Berlin; there are more beggars than in Italy.

The Government, let there be no listake is a government; it is even a

government which has every appearance of strength. Master of the press, master of the soviet elections, where the secret vote is unknown, it does not

Asiatique gathered recently at the

century of our era when the last Egyptian temples and the schools of the scribes were definitely closed. But

the Egyptian language survived. Since the Greek conquest of 332 Before Christ the language had been also

Jean-François Champollion, who

was born in 1790, and whose childhood had been filled with the stories of the

expedition of Bonaparte to Egypt in 1798, learned the Coptic language

when he was very young and resolved to undertake the deciphering of Egyp-tian hieroglyphs. The expedition of Bonaparte furnished the famous stone

found at Rosetta in 1799 (now in the

British Museum) on which was written in Greek, demotic, and hieroglyphic

signs the decree of Ptolemy. The Greek furnished the sense. It was

then a question of identifying the other

other words, he arrived at wrong in-terpretations of the texts.

In 1816 Champollion had a first flash of understanding and constituted a

phonetic alphabet. It was not before 1822 that he found that the writing on Pharaonic monuments was not either

exclusively symbolic or purely alpha-

In 1814 an Englishman, Dr. Thomas Young, arrived at a rudimentary alphabet, but found that, applied to

signs.

rightly entitled to the veneration of his famous letter to M. Dacier. Later,

the French.

The secret of the Egyptian writing (which was represented under three aspects—hieroglyphical, hieratic and demotic) was lost since the fourth century of our era when the last Egyptian three could read the monuments of all periods. With his knowledge of the Coptic grammar and vocabulary, he

written in Greek. It was the Coptic language which with its grammars and vocabularies reached the modern lack of credits.

on this regime and whose interest it to protect and defend it.

Principal Opponents in Prison Principal Opponents in Prison
The principal opponents of the Government are in prison or in exile. The former parties are detested. The peasants, who have taken the land, fear that it will be retaken from them. Among the masses, opinion does not exist. It is generally admitted that the Bolshevists may last. But if they do last, it will be only by being transformed through the pressure of economic circumstances.

nomic circumstances.

I returned from Russia with the very clear impression that the blockade policy and military intervention have, from all points of view, been even more disastrous than I thought. It furnished a semblance of justification for a policy of terrorism and dictatorship. I furnished the policy of terrorism and dictatorship. firmly believe that a renewal of political and economic relations with Russia is

These were the impressions which Mr. Vandervelde brought from Russia. With his two secretaries the former Minister of Justice was busily engaged in considering broad, interna-tional action, in favor of the Moscow

# HAGUE DECISION OF WORLD IMPORT

### Labor Conference Selection Point at Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON, June 30-A case arousing considerable interest is now before the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. It concerns the election of the Dutch workers' delegate to the Labor Conference set up by the League of Nations at Geneva in accordance with Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles. To this conference each member of the League undertakes "to nominate nongovernment, delegates and advisors chosen in agreement with the indus trial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers, or workpeople as the case may be, in the respective countries.'

The point at issue is whether each nation has to choose the representatives in agreement with the industrial organization having the largest membership, whatever proportion that membership may bear to the total membership of the organizations in the country. Or does it mean that it a government is able to agree with organizations representing among them a greater number of workers than any single organization does, it is acting in conformity with the Treaty in making an agreement with bodies?

In the particular instance before the court the Dutch Government came to such an agreement on the supposition that the second is the right interpretation, and the Netherlands Federation of Trades Unions, the single organization which represents about one-third of the organized Dutch workers and with which the Government did not agree, claims in conformity with the first interpretation that the selection of the delegate was not in accordance with the

At first sight this is purely an internal affair between the Dutch Government and the Netherlands Federation of Trades Unions. Actually, however, the theory involved af-fects the method of selection of the delegates from each member of the League. Consequently no less than the secret vote is unknown, it does not lean for support alone upon 200,000 Communists, camped in the heart of Russia as in a conquered country. It has an army and a large one. It has at its disposal a body of officials who live leight governments have asked permission to be represented before the court. As the court can only give advice, not decisions, this eagerness to hear its views is interesting. eight governments have asked per-

was a complete, system on which he

translated texts with a sureness which still arouses surprise and admiration.
Well did he deserve that his centenary should be celebrated. But per-

ogy (which was called Chaire Cham-

pollion) has been suppressed since 1916. At the Sorbonne only one hour a week and a credit of 4000 francs are

devoted to the history of Egyptians, Chaldeans, Phœnicians, and so forth.

While Germany, in her present finan-

cial state, maintains 15 posts of Egyp-

tological teaching!

PHILIPPINE

HAND MADE

UNDERWEAR

# HOLLAND REVISES ITS EIGHT-HOUR DAY

# France and Germany Also Start Investigations Into Labor Conditions

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON, June 21-Agitation in Europe against the legal eight-hour day goes on with increasing vigor. In Holland alone, however, has definite action been taken so far.

Following an inquiry into the yorking of the regulation of hours in dermany, stress was laid by the Dutch manufacturers on the fact that the German legislation provided for greater elasticity in certain circumstances than the Dutch law did. 'Consequently, the Government intro-duced a bill, which the Parliament said to be the first of its kind, It is has accepted, amending the 1919 law, growing rapidly, however, and is exwhich established the eight-hour day pected to be the forerunner of similar and the 45-hour week.

Campaign for 10-Hour Day An 81/2-hour day and a 48-hour week have now been made legal, and pro-vision is also made for exemptions when employers and workmen agree to work longer hours, subject to the limit of a total of 2500 hours per year. The employers desired a 10hour day, and are still working for it, and for permission to work a maxi-

The French Government in February, 1920, issued regulations pro-viding for the establishment of a 48-hour week for seamen. Shipowners have continued opposition, and the Government has now appointed a joint committee of representatives of shipowners, officers of vessels, and sea-men to investigate fully the working of the regulations There is a strong feeling among French workers that

this will lead to a revision.
In Germany the Metal Workers' Union had negotiated an agreement for a 46-hour week, but in February the employers in South Germany de manded the recognition of the 48-hour week before they would discuss an application for increased wages. The workers rejected this, and serious strikes, involving 50,000 workers, fol-

### Compromise Reached

reached by which the workers secure of Quebec. J. E. Perrault, Provincial a substantial increase in wages in re-during for an agreement that, when the employer and works council consider in which to carry out his plans, a it necessary, the 48-hour week shall be

ground that in view of the constant fluctuations in the cost of living, re- their liable statistics are necessary if a agents of the provinces visiting fairs sound wages policy is to be developed. and making addresses to the French-The Economic Council will appoint a Canadians and distributing literature. joint committee of employers and workers to undertake the inquiry.

question was raised, at the recent world cotton congress at Stockholm. Speakers, representing several countries, showed that whether the 48-hour week was established by law, or whether it was agreed on volutarily, the effect in practice had been to reduce production to a serious extent. The loss was estimated at from 17 per cent in Lancashire to as much as 25 per cent in some branches of the industry in France.

World Uniformity Advised

The French view was that each

The first award of the Compulsory Arbitration Court in Norway has ence)—French and foreign Egyptolo-gists and members of the Société phonetic signs and figurative signs. It evoked strong expressions of dissatisfaction from both sides. Impartial Louvre to commemorate the double threw light and thus dissipated the onlookers conclude, therefore, that its. centenary of the discovery of Cham-pollion and of the foundation of the conceived this writing as wholly figsociety. It was in September, 1882, that the letter to M. Dacie. (secretary It seemed to dawn upon him sudgeneral effect of the award is to rethat the letter to M. Dacie. (secretary of the Académie) "relating to the aldenly on the memorable morning of phabet of phonetic hieroglyphs" was read at the Académie des Inscriptions living in the rue Mazarine, facing the latter which Institute where was his brother. He pared with a fall in the cost of living since the last wage alteration of 25 per cent.

This latter which Institute where was his brother. He read at the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. This letter, which set out the rules for deciphering the Egyptian hieroglyphs, restored to the world 40 centuries of civilization. That made of Champollion a glorious figure rightly entitled to the veneration of his farnous letter to M. Design Letter his farnous letter to M. Design Letter.

Communists than by the other Socialist and trade union parties.

The counter-offensive of the European trade unions against the Red Internationale was emphasized when the International Union of Woodworkers in Vienna passed by 51 votes to 11

# WILD LIFE SCHOOL IOWA INNOVATION

### Students Learn of Birds, Trees, Flowers and Indian Lore

MCGREGOR, Ia., July 29 (Special Correspondence) — Several hundred nature lovers, young and old, tutored and untutored, will be in camp on the "heights," the Mississippi blufftop resort at McGregor, for the "Wild Life schools in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Students will include business men. school teachers, doctors, ministers, lawyers, stenographers, club women, college students, boy scouts, camp fire girls and in some cases entire families.

Classes will be under the direction of prominent naturalists, including H. C. Oberholser, game protec-tist, United States Biological tionist. mum of 2800 hours a year including Survey; Dr. G. F. Kay, Iowa State eologist; Dr. L. H. Pammel of Iowa State College, and Dr. Bohumil Shimek of Iowa University, botanists; Prof. G. B. MacDonald, forester; T. Weeks, bird scientist and poet; Dr. Melvin Gilmore, Bismarck, N. D., and Prof. C. R. Keyes of Cor-nell University, Indian archeologists; Prof. C. Miller of North Dakota College, and Prof. W. C. Curtis of the University of Missouri.

Hikes, motor trips, motorboat excursions and tent lectures will constitute the curriculum of the school. The students will be taught about birds trees, flowers, and Indian lore. Every one who loves the out of doors is en-

### QUEBEC ENCOURAGING COLONIZATION WORK

QUEBEC, July 27 (Special Corre-Through the efforts of the Bavarian spondence)—Much active work is un-Government, a settlement has been der way in the colonization districts special appropriation of \$5,000,000 having been voted in 1920 for new Events of this kind give point to a colonization work. This is in addidecision of the German Government tion to the regular amounts voted o institute an elaborate statistical in- each year by the Legislature out of quiry into wages and salaries, on the revenue. Efforts are being made to induce French-Canadians settled changes made necessary by the the New England States to return to

oint committee of employers and vorkers to undertake the inquiry.

A more general aspect of the hours tion is to give an impetus to settlement by clearing 10 acres of land on each colonization lot, building a small house, and a parn, and then inviting the settler to locate on this lot. Each house will cost about \$600 and the new method he will have at least 10 acres on which to plant some neces sities for his own needs, and a home to which he can bring his family.

### FRANCE HONORS EDUCATOR Special from Monitor Bureau

Discovery of Champollion

Commemorated in France

The first award of the Compulsory

NEW 10rk, Aug. 2 For tasking pulshed services as exchange professor in engineering to the French Republic, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, has spokesman, while expressing the opinion that the reduction of honor in the European cotton industry had been forced on too rapidly, considered that it would be unwise now to attempt to go back. He suggested therefore that an effort should be made, through about the adoption of uniform hours in all cotton manufacturing countries.

The first award of the Compulsory

NEW 10rk, Aug. 2 For tasking guished services as exchange professor of electrical engineering as the Marvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, according to the American Society of Mechanical Engineering, official journal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Dr. Kennelly was the first exchange professor of electrical engineering, official journal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Dr. Kennelly was the first exchange professor of electrical engineering and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Dr. Kennelly was the first exchange professor of electrical engineering and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Dr. Kennelly was the first exchange of regular annual exchange o NEW YORK, Aug. 2-For distin-French University Administration and

> BRITISH COLUMBIAN CROPS VICTORIA, B. C., July 21 (Special Correspondence)—The apple crop in the famous, Okanagan fruit district of British Columbia will be from 80 to 85 per cent the size of last year's crop, pared with a fall in the cost of living since the last wage alteration of 25 per cent.
>
> This new compulsory arbitration law is supported more strongly by the Theorem 1 according to crop reports issued by the Department of Agriculture here. The pear, plum and prune crops also will be lighter but the peach crop will be considerably heavier. Apricots will be about the same as last year.

# "Something From Emery, Bird's"

Many a home throughout the country cherishes some precious remembrance procured from this Store.

This being the season of vacation, it is only natural that one sets out to "see" things. To visit Kansas City and not draw on the wonderful resources of this Store for a gift, is to have missed an opportunity for giving those near and dear a treasured token.

Here is an institution that draws on numerous countries throughout the world for articles of use or beauty. This is the home of "Classics" in merchandise.

There is a world of meaning in the phrase, "It's from Emery, Bird's."

Emery, Bird. Thayer bompany

# HARD AT ITS TASKS

### Wide Range of International union must have any dealings with Problems Brought Forth for Equitable Solution

LONDON. June 27—Now that the Permanent Court of International Jus-tice is definitely established at The Hague, the Council of the League of Nations has been considering the con-ditions under which the court shall be open to states not members of the League, nor mentioned in the annex to its covenant. Article 35 of the statutes of the court provides that it shall be open to such states, but leaves the council to fix conditions under which other states may avail themselves of

Special from Monitor Bureau

the court's services. The council first adopted a report on the subject by the Marquis of Im-periali, then passed a resolution de-claring that the Permanent Court shall be open to states not members of the League nor mentioned in the annex to the covenant, on the following condition:

That such State previously shall have deposited with the registrar of the court a declaration by which it accepts the jurisdiction of the court, in accordance with the covenant of the League of Nations, and with the terms and subject to the conditions of the statutes and rules of procedure of the court, and undertakes to carry out in full good faith the decision of decisions of the court, and not to resort to war against a State complying therewith.

This declaration may be limited to particular dispute or to disputes which already have arisen, or it may be of a general character, accepting the jurisdiction of the court with respect to all disputes, or of certain classes of disputes which may arise

eplies from the governments of South Africa, Latvia, and Holland to the recommendation of the first assembly of the League in 1920, that states give an undertaking, not to exceed for the first two financial years following the next financial year, the sum total of armament expenditure provided for in the latter budget.

South Africa states that reductions amounting to 32½ per cent in de-fense expenditure have been made for the financial year 1922-23, as compared with that for the previous 12 months. provision for the year 1923-24 is not believed likely to exceed this.

gradual reduction of its military expenditure. In 1920, the outlay for this purpose amounted to 27 per cent of the total expenditure. In 1921, the Precion of the best factories percentage had fallen to 16 and in at Cantley and Kelham has eliminated 1922, to 14.4.

Intellectual Co-operation

The council of the League decided in accordance with the resolution of the second assembly in September 1921, to constitute a committee of 12 members, which should include women and which would be intrusted with the examination of international questions regarding intellectual co-operation. The council has now decided to invite 11 persons to serve on this committee. The list is one of extraordinary interest, being composed of persons drawn from India, France, Norway, Poland, Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Brazil, and including such notables as guished services as exchange professor Prof. Gilbert Murray, Herr Einstein, M. Bergson, and M. Dostree. Two women have been invited to serve-

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Mme. Curie and Mile. Bonnevio, protesser of zoology at Christiania University, and a delegate to the League of Nations assembly.

The Trachoslovakia Government has just concluded a contract for a loan with the bank of Baring Brothers. London. One of the provisions of the contract is that in the event of Tzechoslovakia not fulfilling its obligations, and of a mutual arrangement not being arrived at, "the council of the League of Nations will be empowered to make the best arrangements for the protection of bondholders." In the event of certain questions, which might be raised in the future, provision has been made for arbitration by the League.

The council of the League decided, before received to the league of the League decided, before received to the League decided t

The council of the League decided before accepting the rôle of arbitrator, to instruct its financial committee to consider what responsibilities the council would be likely to incur as a result of this contract.

# BRITAIN FAVORS

(Special Correspondence) - The future prospects of the sugar beet in dustry in Great Britain provided an interesting subject for discussion during a recent debate in the House of Commons. In order to give encouragement to this new enterprise the Government proposed to remove entirely the excise duties on home

grown sugar. In spite of considerable

adverse criticism a motion to this ef-

fect was carried by a large majority. This decision will be welcomed by the pioneers of the movement and by classes of disputes. Manufacture of the future.

Finland has accepted and ratified the compulsory jurisdiction clause of the statute of the court.

Reduction of Armaments

Re

on a sound financial footing. In European countries the sugar beet is found to be a magnificent preparation crop for wheat, showing a 10 per cent increase in yield of grain when the wheat crop follows beet, The problem of making the cultivation of wheat profitable in Great Britain is a very serious one and it is hoped that the sugar-beet preparation will considerably lower the cost of production.

Some criticism is made that English onditions of soil and climate are not suitable for beet cultivation. The tained, however, prove this to be with-out foundation; Until recent years The Latvian Government states that out foundation; Until recent years it is making every effort to effect a the great obstacle which has confronted would-be growers of sugar beet in Great Britain has been the lack of a market for the crop.

this difficulty to such an extent that the crop is now being grown in 15 different counties, and this year more than 8000 acres have been devoted to beet cultivation.

# CHAMPIONS: 'Gene Sarazen and JH

In the United States Open Championship Golf Tournament at Chicago, Gene Sarazen, of Pittsburgh, won the championship with a JH Golf Ball. His gross medal score for 72 heles was 288, 'the lowest ever made . in a national open championship.

mashie shots were straight to the papite of the fact that there was high wind;

Sarazen used JH Balls throughout, the one used in the last 18 being undamaged at the duish. This is a triumph for the JH Sail and Sarasen himself admits hat the ball was largely responsible for his shewing.



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# IN SAD CONDITION

Charitable Societies Boing Admir-

CALCUTTA, July 5 (Special Cor-respondence)—Much concern has been expressed lately at the considerable expressed lately at the considerable number of Europeans who are unem-ployed in Calcutta and during the present period of trade depression find it intensely difficult to obtain work. The number is believed to be between 200 and 300, a figure which, of course, seems ludicrously small to any inhabitant of a city where the in-habitants are white.

But many poignant tragedies are in-

But many poignant tragedies are involved, when the European inhabitants form a microscopic minority INFANT INDUSTRY

Removal of Tax Will Stimulate

Sugar Beet Business

TAMWORTH, England, July

(Special Correspondence) — The fupean than in a Mestern.

Tantoria amid an overwhelming majority of people of another color; when, too, by tradition the whole white community is the dominating force both in the city and in India as a whole. For such men there is the gravest danger of drifting into the underworld which in an Eastern city is probably more sordid and undesirable for a European than in a Western.

pean than in a Western.

Most of these men seemed to have drifted out of touch with their trades while serving in the army; others are unsuited, and, frankly, there seems no market for them. A few have worked their passage out from home during the boom periods of 1919 and 1920, an-

ticipating that conditions in India would be more prosperous than at home. Charitable institutions such as the District Charitable Society, the Y. M. C. A. or the Salvation Army done yeoman work, but all done yeoman work, but all these bodies are now faced, with a de-plorable shorters. plorable shortage of funds, and it has been seriously suggested that if conditions do not improve repatria-tion to England will be the only alplorable shortage of funds,

To the organizations above me tioned must be added another wh tioned must be added looks after the special interests of looks after the special interests of ex-service men. Sir Reginald Clarks, has of Police, has the Commissioner of Police, stated that a bareau ought to formed with a list of possible cancies and the ability to give ance to applicants. At prese is absolutely no organization



# Dainty Vestees and Guimpes

Shown for late summer and early autumn, developed in the finest of white or ecru nets with dainty lace trimmings; round cellar, V or square collar styles, many of the vestees with double frills. For wear with suits, sweaters, alceveless allowed Shown for late sumn with suits, sweaters, alceveles ons, etc. Prices 1.00 to 7.50.

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# BARRIE PRAISED AS RECORDER OF HUMBLE LIFE IN SCOTLAND

# But as Dramatist, His Whimsical Offerings Will Be Ephemeral, Says Professor Copeland in Harvard Lecture

Barrie, the affectionate recorder of humble Scotch life, rather than the whimsical dramatist, was interpreted for the Harvard Summer School last night by Prof. Charles Townsend Copeland. Before he began his readings to the large and responsive audience in the New Lecture Hall Professor Copeland analyzed the qualities of Barrie's prose. He said in part:

Scotch writers have made illustrious and enviable names for themselves as delineators of characters—odd, pathetic or humorous in humble life, or what

sor Copeland analyzed the qualities of Barrie's prose. He said in part:
Scotch writers have made illustrious and enviable names for themselves as delineators of characters—odd, pathetic or humorous in humble life, or what used to be called humble life. Scott, Burns, and Barrie are the best of them. But Galt's minister, Balawhidder, and Moir's "Mansie Wauch" are not to be constituted to b forgotten. Several imitators of Sir James Barrie have a lessening band of

No one would do Miss Maude Adams and the public so ill a turn as to destroy "The Little Minister," "Quality Street," and "What Every Woman Knows." Nor could the baronetcy have been given Mr. Barrie on the strength of "A Window in Thrums." "Sentimental Fommy," and "Margaret Ogilvy" alone. Without the profitible plays, there would have been no fortune to support the title. Yet charming as they are, often fanciful, often exceedingly entertaining, those pieces are bits of painted artifice by comparison with painted artifice by comparison with Thrums and its people. Least of all do I, for one, respect the plays in which Thrums is "adapted" to the boards. To Thrums is "adapted" to the boards. To tell the truth that needs no prophet, all these whimsical, clever things will soon pass into the limbo of forgotten ne of them to our regret.

Characters Need No Miming Not at all so with the village scene and characters that play themselves,—that need no miming. Firelight and dusk in "The wee but-and-ben" lure readers in as they did a quarter-century ago. And it will be a poor world that will not add Jess and Margaret Ogilvy to Sir Walter's "Scots" folk and let them round out their hundred years. In the "Window" indeed, character and incident are so vivid and so varied that most readers do not observe these. and characters that play themselves,-

that most readers do not observe the well-nigh total lack of any appeal to the eye. I cannot now recall any notable fiction since 1850 or thereabouts that makes so slight an attack upon the optic nerve. That the lack is not due to a lack of descriptive power in the writer is proved by the impressions of storm and flood in "The Little Minis-ter," by the pictures of the Den and Cuttlewell in "Sentimental Tommy," Cuttlewell in "Sentimental Tommy," and by many another colored page of Barrie. Thanks, to the artist's sparing brush, each reader of "A Window in Thrums" will have according to his powers, a vision of his own. If, however, any man would know how the town authentically looked, inside and out, and who the Auld Lichts are, he need but apply himself to "Auld Licht beautiful than its lowland Scotch."

yond my frontier line; I could not touch her skirt; I have no such glamour of twilight on my pen. I am a capable artist, but it begins to look to me as it you were a man of genius."

Made Inevitable Discovery

Whether Scott would have patted Barrie on the head for "Margaret Ogilvy" must ever remain doubtful. Like Carlyle and like Barrie, he had made for himself the discovery made by most people, and first expressed by Gray in the year 1766, "that in one's whole life one never can haye any more than a single mother." Yet Scott's deepest testimony to this truth was not discovered till after he had gone. Although you all know the passage, still I will read it. What emotion throbs under Lockhart's formal phrase: "Perhaps the most touching evidence

"Perhaps the most touching evidence of the lasting tenderness of his early domestic feelings was exhibited to his executors when they opened his repositories in search of his testament. On lifting up his desk, we found arranged in eargell order a series of little objects. in careful order a series of little objects in careful order a series of little objects, which had obviously been so placed there that his eye might rest on them every morning before he began his tasks. These were the old-fashioned boxes that had garnished his mother's tollet, when he, a sickly child, slept in her dressing room,—the silver taperstand which the young advocate had bought for her with his first five. her dressing room,—the silver taper-stand which the young advocate had bought for her with his first five-guinea fee,—his father's snuff box and guinea fee,—his father's snuff box and etul case,—and more things of the like sort recalling the old familiar faces."

Can "Margaret Ogilvy" say more? Yes, one thing more, at least. We—I mean the public—then first learned explicitly from Mr. Barrie how very poor and lowly had been his beginnings. Most self-made men either qualify "everybody was poor in those days, you know," or boast or hide. Barrie—but if you would know how he does it, you must recall or read "Margaret Ogilvy." At a first reading, one is likely to be shocked at the intimacy of the book, and to think that it should never have been written. At a second reading, not been written. At a second reading, not only do we know that literature should not have been deprived of a masterpiece but we realize as from no other volume the whole truth of Gray's discovery.

Capture by Free State Forces Re-

garded as Stroke of Great

Strategical Value

ated Press)-The capture of Tipper-

ary by the Free State forces is looked

enormous strategical value in the

general campaign against the Repub-

point in the line held by the Irregulars, and its evacuation seems to in-

dicate that they intend to fall back

tants of Callan cordially welcomed the

the home of Sean O'Kelly, a prominent Republican, inviting him to at-

also machine guns and revolvers.

END SOUGHT TO CHICAGO STRIKE

The inhabi-

toward the River Suir.

visional Government as a stroke

licans in southwestern Ireland.

DUBLIN, Aug. 2 (By The Associ-

# BUSINESS LEADERS TIPPERARY TAKEN HEAR MR. COOLIDGE FROM REPUBLICANS

(Continued from Page 1)

tor, and a manager, a master and a servant, a ruler and subject. Thus there would be established a system of true industrial democracy."

Depression Explained

Mr. Coolidge explained the mental and industrial depression which had a result of the establishment of a tandard of values. Describing the sudden rise in value of practically every commodity and of wages, he continued:

had become necessities. But the great mass of the people, regardless of station, found this extraordinary material prosperity disappointing and unsatisfying. Believing that the cause of their discontent was still a lack of possessions, they reached for more and more until an artificial condition. Cashel district. Inquor interest say that these beverages are "safe" because their alcoholic contents is so much less than that of brandy and whisky. But when yoù stop to think it out, it isn't a question of content, it's a question of volume. If the alcoholic contents of beer is 16 the alcoholic contents of beer is 16 the alcoholic contents, it's a question of volume. If the alcoholic contents of beer is 16 the alcoholic contents of beer is 16 the alcoholic contents of whisky, all that a person need do is to drink 16 times as Tansit Commission and the Attorney-deneral.

North Carolina—State Corporation to think it out, it isn't a question of content, it's a question of the alcoholic contents of beer is 16 the alcoholic contents of beer is 18 the Irregulars in Commission and the Attorney-are safe because their alcoholic contents. North Carolina—State Commission, Raleigh.

North Dakota—Raliroad Commission, Bismarck.

Pensylvania—Public Service Commission, Bi the nation to sustain.

not remove from them the requirement of, effort. If the material things of life are not of sufficient avail the only resource left is in spiritual things.

"The word democracy is used very tants of Callan of inaccurately. It is often taken to signify freedom and equality. Many nify freedom and equality. Many have thought it represented an absence of all restrictions. Others have considered it as providing a relief others are wandering through the from all duties. The people of Amer-country districts and over the mounica have long been committed to tains, looting as they go. One of their democracy. The best thought of the most prominent leaders has surrendworld has been compelled to follow ered to the National troops.
them. The easy way to understand The publicity department of the what may be expected of it is first to provisional government publishes a understand what it is."

# Business Like Tennis

George W. Coleman, president of tend a clan convention in the United the Babson Institute, spoke after the States on Aug. 7, and instructing him vice-president, on the necessity which to bring back all available money and faces business men of the present era also machine guns and revolvers. adjust themselves to quick and vital changes such as were never pre-

held to be the three greatest factors in the seeming confusion of present benefit to every one connected with it, employer and employee alike.

He illustrated the difference be tween former business methods and ose of the future by the difference between baseball and tennis. In one. he said, the umpire was depended upon for a decision, and each side vould take every point it could get, regardless of merit, while in the other there is no umpire, but each player relies solely upon the honesty of his

SUGAR CONCERN'S OUTPUT

Cuba Carre Sugar Corporation's production last season of 3.379,451 bags was divided 1.585,003 bags from the western mills and 1.794,448 from the five eastern estates, Violeta, Lugareno, Jagueyal/ Moron, and Stewart. This is the first year the low-cost eastern, mills have passed the western ones in production.

Zmboss Your Own Stationery it. Neat and attractive yet ine rite for sample impressions. DRY LAW DEFENDED BY GOOD TEMPLARS

Butte Convention Demands Fair Test and Strict Enforcement of Prohibition Legislation

Pledging itself to work for the election of men who will enforce the prohibition laws, the International Order of Good Templars, at its conprotested vigorously against efforts now being made to undermine the Eighteenth Amendment. Delegates from all parts of the United States attended the conference of that order from which sprang the Prohibition Party, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the Anti-Saloon League. They appealed for a fair trial of the legislation the order had

dvocated for more than 70 years. The national grand lodge called upon the heads of the motion picture industry to abolish from their pictures the sneers at prohibition too often found there-inspired, they declared, to make enforcement appear ridiculous. A resolution was passed asking that the prohibition laws be extended to all ships under American egistry and flying the American flag, and for legislation that would put vessels flying foreign flags on a party with prohibition American ships. Those newspapers which had stood for the observance of prohibition and its fair treatment were commended.

Albert Sutcliffe of Boston, grand thief templar of Massachusetts, elected national treasurer of the order, states that the convention was earnest and enthusiastic, the Butte lodge outdoing itself in hospitality. A large amount of business was transacted and a program drawn up for the coming year for extension of temperance education and regard for prohibition laws.

Other Officers Elected

Other officers elected were the Rev. Edward C. Dinwiddie of Washington, D. C., national chief templar; E. Wellman of New York, national counselor; Mrs. Ruth Burton of Montana, national vice-templar; Wil--but lard O. Wylie of Massachusetts, national secretary, and Miss Laura R. Church of Washington, D. C., national superintendent of education.

In discussing the attempt of the liquor interests to overthrow amendment and bring prohibition into disrepute, Mr. Sutcliffe said:

We are confident that no matter how desperately the wet organization tries to undermine the amendment, it cannot succeed. The anti-problem to the confidence of the confidence not succeed. The anti-prohibitionists will never be able to make the legislawill never be able to make the legislatures of 36 states, upper and lower houses, reverse themselves on the action they took such a short time ago. Our legislation was accomplished after more than half a century of constant effort by temperance and prohibition workers, and it cannot be overthrown in a few months.

The wets make a great deal of their false argument that the Eighteenth Amendment was a measure dishonestly

false argument that the Eighteenth Amendment was a measure dishonestly "put over" while the "boys were in France." They would have us believe that the country was taken by surprise, and hurried into an unconsidered position. They forget that two-hirds of the states already were dry when the amendment was ratified, and that in many of the wet states, there were dry counties and towns. Prohibition is not a new matter in the United States, and it is very far from being a measure "put upon by the military staff of the Pro-it is very far from being a measure "put visional Government as a stroke of over" in the dark.

Propagandists Not Sincere

The present propaganda for the continued:

"This brought a power, never before possessed, to gratify desires.

There was a great rise in the general scale of living. All at once luxuries the Irregulars in the Cashel district.

Ican in southwestern Ireland.

"restoration of light wines and beer" which the wets are advocating so ardently is not altogether sincere. The straighten their line, and have placed into the Port Authority and Judge Walsh was inducted into the Public Service Commission, the State Railway Commission.

New York—Committee composed of the National House was inducted into the Public Service Commission, the University of the Port Authority and Judge Walsh was inducted into the Public Service Commission and the Attorney-the National House was tendered today. possessions, they reached for more all is said to be quiet at Kilmallock.

All is said to be quiet at Kilmallock.

Callan, the most important center much. This weakness in the wets' held by the Irregulars in County Kilkenny, has been occupied by the Nationals. It was the most northerly then the requirement that the requirement is a present that the convention in a way that most of us had not seen before.

The resolutions regarding motion

The resolutions regarding motion pictures and the enforcement of law are as follows:

We insist on holding intact, without weakening amendments, the national prohibition act, and that it be given a fair trial, which has not been done up to the present time. We insist on strict enforcement of the law by the proper officials, local, state and national.

We regretfully deplore the attitude in the motion picture industry toward the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforce-ment, which has been in effect a propa-ganda to discredit this law and an en-

ganda to discredit this law and an enf-couragement to nullificationists.

The movie is not only one of the most popular entertainments, but is also one of the most powerful educa-tional agencies. We call upon the re-sponsible heads of the motion pictures promptly to cease their treatment of the law of the land as a subject for speers and disrespect. sneers and disrespect.

NEW CUNARDER FOR BOSTON About the middle of September Bos-ton will welcome the S. S. Tyrrhenia, The development of steam, scientific thinking and applied democracy he held to be the three greatest factors in the seeming confusion of present day living, and declared that the three requirements of industry at present are financial success, scientific methods and sound business, which is of

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# August Fur Sale

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Furs purchased during this sale stored free of charge.

# GOVERNMENT COAL CONTROL OPERATIONS GAINING SPEED

# Mr. Hoover Confers With Henry B. Spencer and Discusses State Aid Agencies

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (By The emergency, he stands ready to call a Associated Press)—Efforts to speed up federal emergency coal control were made today by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. He conferred with Henry B. Spencer, fuel distribution committee.

The makeur of regional commit-

The makeup of regional committees to function in the producing coal consignee, presided as chairman fields and the scope of their activities as outlined by the central committee were presented to Mr. Hoover and a down-town office, both of which will announcement of the methods of proexpected shortly.

The Government, it is known, views

only because of the present stoppage of coal production. In order to cope with that problem it has been inti-mated repeatedly that the Adminisration would be disposed to force a quick settlement of the railroad difficulties, even though the necessary measures might involve some re-establishment of the former control of the railroads.

Report of Freight Handled

That the immediate effect of the rail the car service division of the American Railway Association.

The report showed that although coal loadings as compared with the previous week fell off 1274 cars to a total of 76,060 cars, the movement of all other commodities was "the heaviest for this season of the year of any in the history of the carriers." It fell, the report said, just "nine-tenths of 1 per cent below the peak of Oct. 15, 1920.

The total of all loadings, including coal, was given at 861,124 ears, which the report said exceeded the previous week by 217 cars and the correspond-ing week of last year by 73,090 cars, although it falls short 67,294 cars of the corresponding week in 1920. Omitting coal, it was said to exceed the latter by 58,236 cars.

total of 76,060 cars loaded durin the week, the report said, was a decrease of 73,745 as compared with the same week last year and a decrease of 125,530 from the same week

### .States' Personnel

Mr. Spencer made public the followng apointments of state fuel agencies which have been reported to the central committee.

Department of Mines, Springfield.
Indiana—Indiana Public Service Commission, Indianapolis.
Iowa—Charles Webster, fuel administrator, Des Moines.
Kansas—Court of Industrial Relations Topoka Kentucky—J. Sherman Cooper, chair-man Kentucky Railway Commission,

Frankfort. Massachusetts - Fuel administrator.

Administrator, Providence, South Carolina—B. E. Gerr, Chair-nan Governor's Coal Committee, Green-

Tennessee—State Commission composed of W. N. Beasley, Representative of Public Utilities Commission; Wilbur A. Nelson, State Geologist; T. F. Peck, Agriculture Department, and O. P. Pile, Bureau of Mines and Mining.

Vermont—Hugh J. M. Jones, Montpolier

pelier.
Virginia—Major Alexander Forward,
Coal Administrator, Richmond.
West Virginia—J. Walter Barnes,
Fuel Commissioner, Charleston.
Wisconsin—Edward Nordman, Commissioner of Markets, chairman; L. E.
Gette, Chairman of Railroad Commission; John G. Mack, State Chief Engineer, and J. B. Borden, Secretary
Board of Public Affairs.

announcement of the methods of pro- | be in operation within 48 hours. The cedure by the coal organization was main committee comprises Mr. Stor-expected shortly.

Respected shortly. The Government, it is known, views Howard Coonley, head of the industrial department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Charles R. Gow, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; James J. Phelan, banker; A. C. Ratshesky, banker; Frederick S. Snyder, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; E. W. Longley, president of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce; Borden Covell, Robert Grant, Seymour B, Wil-lett and Leonard F. Leighton, repre-

senting the coal trade. To form a railroad advisory com-That the immediate effect of the rail mittee, Howard Biscoe of the Boston strike upon freight movement is now & Albany, James H. Hustis of the confined almost exclusively to coal Boston & Maine, and Edward J. Pearwas indicated in a report on freight son of the New York, New Haven & handled by all railroads during the Hartford were drafted for service. week ended July 22, issued today by W. A. Clark, president of the New Eng-W. A. Clark, president of the New England Retail Coal Dealers Association, and Albert A. Schaefer were added to the main committee, the latter as

One of the important tasks of the emergency committee will be to administer the necessary monthly credits of from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000. As a committee to work out a plan for the raising of this credit to underwrite coal shipments into Massachu-setss, Alfred L. Alken, president of the Shawmut Bank: Philip Stockton, president of the Old Colony Trust Com-pany: Daniel G. Wing, president of the First National Bank; and Robert Winsor of Kidder, Peabody & Co. were appointed.

Subcommittees on the distribution of tidewater coal, on organization of executive offices, and on organization of local committees were formed. Mr. Longley was named as treasurer and David H. Howie as executive secretary. Eugene C. Hultman, Massachu-setts Fuel Administrator, will serve several of the committees and the records of his office will be

The Governor spoke briefly to the committee, stating that he could con-ceive of nothing of greater importance to the people than that they have fuel for their homes and indus-Alabama—Roy R. Cox, fuel administratof, Montgomery, Ala.
Connecticut—Public Utilities Commission, Hartford, Conn.
Florida—Florida Railroad Commission, Tallahassee, Fla.
Illinois—Robert M. Medill, director
Department of Miner Springfeld. Legislature if the public interest appeared to warrant it.

JOSEPH WALSH SWORN IN

Accompanied by Joseph G. Cannon of Accompanied by Joseph C. Cannon of Illinois, veteran legislator and former Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, Joseph Walsh of New Bedford, until today Representative from the Sixteenth Massachusetts Congressional District, was sworn in as-an associate justice of the Massachusetts. Boston.

Michigan—State Administrative Board.

Lansing.

Nebraska—State Railway Commisthe State House Mr. Cannon and the

The New England Vocational Guid-ance Association held its summer con-ference this afternoon in the New Lec-ture Hall, Harvard University. Ad-dresses were delivered by Leonard V. Koos, professor of secondary educa-tion, University of Minnesota; Edward Rynearson, director of vocational guid-ance, Pittsburg, Pa., and William H. Proctor, associate professor of educa-tion, Leland Stanford Junior University.

SUBMARINE TAKES NEW TEST BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 2—The United States Submarine S-48 which sank off this harbor last December while on its trial trip, had its second test on Long Island Sound today. The giant undersea craft was in charge of Capt. J. J. Barnett of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, builders of the boat. The trial plans call for maneuvers 100 feet below the surface.

WARSHIPS ARRIVE AT HALIFAA Board of Public Affairs.

Bay State Fuel Committee

Perfects Plan of Operation

If it appears necessary for the welfare of the citizens in the coal strike

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 2—The United States battleships Florida, North Dakota, Delaware and the cruiser months' cruise in southern waters. They will remain until Aug. 15, when they will leave for the Virginia Capes for target practice.

# Judge Riley in All His Decisions Makes Punishment Fit Offense

Malden Jurist Determines Cases With Spirit Rather Than Letter of Law as Criterion of His Court

"I study the spirit behind the law! intention. I try to find out whether the person brought into court is an

the person brought into court is an actual offender or merely a technical one. I do not impose fines that a man's family will have to pay."

Such is a summing-up of the theory of law which lies behind a series of decisions recently made by Judge Thomas P. Riley of the Malden Court, as he explained it to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Icemen guilty of giving short weight he has ordered to deliver free ice. A milkman who sold milk below standard was ordered to supply free cream. ard was ordered to supply free cream. A man who abused his horse was made to sleep in the horse's stall. Of two men arrested for speeding, one was punished, the other let go. Boston is interested in the point of view which animated these decisions.

A sound knowledge of law and its humane application to troubled conditions, less in accordance with the letter than of the purpose of that law, is the foundation of Judge Riley's legal

procedure.
"I served on the judiciary commit tee in the Legislature," he said, "and I learned that a judge cannot apply statutes intelligently unless he under-stands the conditions under which they were framed and the conditions they are designed to remedy. He must know what lies behind the statute books.

### Laws Made as a Protection

"The Legislature passes statutes to meet particular conditions, dangerous to the public good. An act which is neither right nor wrong in itself, like a protection against it.
"Now in making these laws, the

legislators have a definite kind of offense in mind, and they have the problem of phrasing the statute so that it will punish the persons guilty of the offense, and not touch others Yet no matter how carefully an act is phrased, it is often vague, and judges have to construe it. How can they interpret it properly, unless they know the lawmakers' intentions?

"Speeding laws, for instance, are designed as a protection against reck-less driving, but there are circum-stances in which a man may exceed the speed limit, without being the person that the law is intended to When a speeder comes-before kind of person the lawmakers meant?"

### Cases of Speeding Differ

Two cases of speeding were brought before Judge Riley one morning last week. A young garage assistant had been arrested for driving at 50 miles an hour on a thoroughfare. The evidence convinced the judge that the boy was driving for sport, and he fined him heavily. Another man was arrested while driving 35 miles an hour down an empty street. It was an emergency case, he said. The judge satisfied himself that there had been no criminal intent, that no one had been en dangered, that the emergency justified the haste and the case was dismissed. In imposing fines, Judge Riley acts with the same discretion.

"I never impose a fine," he said. "that a man's wife and children will have to pay. If I find that they need the money more than the county does, I think of another penalty."

Four icemen were found guilty of money, and had families dependent on

"Who would have paid the fine, if had imposed it?" the judge asked, in commenting on the case, "The fam-illes, who would have gone without food, very likely, while the county collected it. A fine wouldn't have helped the men: they might have tried to make it up by giving short weight again. It wouldn't have helped the ousekeepers: they would still be short

Had to Deliver Free Ice The icemen were ordered to deliver ree ice for the remainder of the summer to the families they had served

dishonestly. A milkman who had extracted cream from milk, and sold milk below legal standard was ordered to deliver a half pint of cream a day to the family which had complained against him. In cases where the offense springs from-cruelty, Judge Riley believes that a fine is an ineffectual punishment. A man was brought into court for abus-ing his horse, which was in wretched condition and kept in a filthy stall.

"Now what good would a fine have done?" the judge asked. "It wouldn't have helped the horse. It wouldn't have shown the man what the community thought of him. I ordered him to turn the horse out to pasture and to sleep in the horse's stall. I sant a police officer to see that he did it. When the horse got back from its vacation, the stall was clean."

# STRIKERS ACCEPT. RAILROADS REJECT HARDING PROPOSAL

(Continued from Page 4)

validity of all decisions of the Railroad Labor Board, and faithfully to carry out such decisions as contemplated by

he law.
Second—The carriers will withdraw

Second—The carriers will withdraw all lawsuits growing out of the strike and Railroad Labor Board decisions which have been involved in the strike may be taken, in the exercise of roognized rights by either party, to the Railroad Labor Board for rehearing.

Third—All employees now on strike to be returned to work and to their former positions with seniority and other rights unimpaired. The representatives of the carriers and the representatives of the organizations especially agree that there will be no discrimination by either party against the employees who did or did not strike.

Refers to Interview

### Refers to Interview

In view of the things said in our personal interview, it is hardly necessary for me to emphasize my belief in the wisdom of the railway managers neither right nor wrong in itself, like fast driving, may become a menace to public safety, and laws are made a very full appraisal of all the embaras a protection against it. eniority restoration.

It has seemed to me that the proposithat the order of things on the day the strike began be restored, and that both employers and workers agree against discrimination toward either those who struck or did not strike, will leave to the managers only the difficult problem of dealing with the new men employed. It would be futile for me to attempt to point the way of most easily solving that difficulty.

I have only attempted to appraise the situation from the larger viewpoint. It seems to me that such a settlement brings, first of all, the restoration to normal operations in transportation for which the country is calling. In the second place, it establishes definitely the full recognition of the Railroad Labor Board by all parties concern

I have not specifically stated it in the terms of settlement, but, of course, the abandonment of the contract sys-tem in accordance with the decision of the board, is to be expected on the part of all railroads. It is wholly unthink-able that the Railroad Labor Board can be made a useful agency of the Government in maintaining industrial peace in the railway service unless employersr and workers are both prompt and unquestioning in their acceptance of its decisions.

Responsibility on Roads

I think it is more desirable than I know how to express to have established the unchallenged authority of the Railroad Labor Board, because we must do those things which are necessary to bring about the recognition of suitable authority to decide and end such dis-putes as menace the continuity of transportation.

You are at liberty to present the situation as I have outlined it to you, and I hope you will convey to the members my deep conviction that this dispute must be brought to an early termination.

delivering short weight. The judge I need hardly add that I have reason to believe these terms will be accepted by the workers. If there is good reason why the managers cannot accept, they will be obligated to open direct negotia-tions or assume full responsibility for the situation.

The New York Central lines today positions in their shops had been re-ceived within three hours at division points this morning than for many days past. According to the announcement many applicants were strikers who stated they had been waiting to see what action the railway executives of the country would take on President Harding's settlement plan.



An opportunity to earn their own money. Then urge them to save it. We welcome small

Home Savings Bank

FOR YOUR SUMMER Leather Writing Cases Stationery Thermos Bottles "A Line A Day" Diaries



Meyer Jonasson & Co. Tremont and Boylston Sts.

# Summer Fur Sale

Needless to mention the many advantages of this sale---we wish, however, to emphasize the high quality and reliability of the Meyer Jonasson Furs.

Terms of Sale Upon payment of a reasonable deposit, furs will

be held in our modern cold storage plant until Nov. 1. In the meantime the deposit will be refunded if for any reason you decide to cancel the sale. If you have an account, or open a charge account, no deposit will be required.

SERBS COMMEMORATE

BELGRADE, June 29 (Special Cor-

# FINANCIAL RELIEF FOR GERMANY OPPOSITION RISES THROUGH MORATORIUM ADVISED

opinion of his country at a given time. He referred to the experience of Woodrow Wilson as a proof of his

The situation in Europe, he asserted, is due not to the peace treaties but to radical and nationalistic conditions which the statesmen who framed the treaties could do nothing to change. situation of Europe could be made sound, political readjustments could be accomplished with little difficulty.

by the peoples of Central Europe tofirst thing he wanted to emphasize was the political situation of Europe, because he believed that was the determining condition of financial reconstruction. The peace treaties, he said, had brought about a situation in Europe which cannot help financial restoration. They have too little, he declared, of the spirit of bringing nadeclared, of the spirit of bringing nations together.

The nations affected by them cannot attain a calm and peaceful out-The central point, he asserted, is that the treaties mutilated the old political and economic units and formed new ones-disintegrated much

but built up little.

The policy of the Supreme Council of the Allies has influenced German political development in a most unfortunate way, he continued. The alliance of democratic parties in Ger-many has tried to fulfill the obligations imposed upon Germany, he declared, but the victorious Powers, he said, had done nothing to help them. The democratic parties were not overstrong in Germany, but the more they labored, the less attention they re-ceived from the Allies, he stated.

### Reaction Not Surprising

The allied press, Dr. Redlich said, complains of the signs of reactionary They are the result, he said, of the defeated powers being "cheated" by the interpretation of the terms of the

Referring to Germany's economic position, Dr. Redlich said that Germany, partly ruined by the war, had since been forced to pay huge sums in gold for the cost of large French and smaller English and American

get all that is demanded of Germany."
All economic life, he said, is based on exchange of goods. Yet Germany is against D, whether D be an allied

expected to pay in gold, and she cannot do so. France has refused to take any German goods except coal, and in respect of coal, she has left Germany

First of Lectures on Japan with a deficit of that commodity. Instead of making payment by Germany possible, the Allies have made Germany's economic life itself impossible, the Japanese Imperial University. in his opinion, is to restore credit—since credit means peace and means that men can work

# Without Parallel in History

parallel in history.

"What crimes have been committed by words!" he exclaimed. "The word "that the experience of Lord Bryce, Austria has 10 meanings. One was the old Hapsburg empire. That has served as a useful reference and

England helped with £2,500,000, but that could not solve the problem, he went on. Neither that nor the Tzechoslovakian loan removed the difficulty because of the wrong political situation, he said. In conclusion, Dr. Redictory and the leadership of his lice with the United State and Okuma's successor in a broad sense, although the inherited the leadership of his party from Prince Katsura." tion, he said. In conclusion, Dr. Red-lich urged that the United States define its readiness to help the Central Powers economically, under specified

Mr. Warburg, discussing further the proposed co-operation of England and America, said it would be a great mistake to put England in the same class with the other allied nations, in respect to debts owed the United States. England, he thought, does not want cancellation. As a solvent concern, she wants to preserve her position as a gold basis nation and a teacher of the world in banking.

# France's Position Different

France, he said, cannot pay her debts unless the gold burden is removed. But England has a large amount of meney in foreign securities—he had heard it totaled \$15,000,000,000. He urged elimination of interest payments from England and allowance or time to pay the principal in installments. in installments.

Continuing, Mr. Warburg said in

Continuing, Mr. Warburg said in part:

We may expect that most countries thus returning to a gold standard will wish to secure the command of some of our yellow metal so as to make it serve as a gold reserve. But that is not all—in addition they must have a very definite assurance that their main foreign creditors, by pressing the sale or collection of the debtors' funded or unfunded obligations, will not endanger a newly established gold standard. Before most of them may venture to return to unrestricted gold standards, debtor countries therefore must be pro-

tected through cancellation or carefully circumscribed extension of threatening foreign debts.

In addition, however, their general credit must be restored to such an extent that they will be able to borrow in foreign markets, not only for the purpose of securing the first gold reserve but also to command a reserve borrowing power upon which to fall back in case seasonal demands or unexpected emergencies should lead to heavy adverse balances and temporary drains. It would be madness and a senseless waste to make gold loans to countries that are menaced by uncertain credit, sound, political readjustments could be accomplished with little difficulty.

Mr. Warburg's Proposals

In reply to a question as to just what the United States could do to bring about a permanent solution of the country of the coun

what the United States could do to bring about a permanent solution of the problems of a reduction in armaments, a balancing of budgets, and lowering of reparations, Mr. Warbug said that in his opinion Great Britain and America should act in concert to these ends. While the United States is in the stronger position financially, he declared, England is stronger politically, and she should move first. America could act entirely through England, he added.

He favored remission of interest due from England, and giving her time to pay the principal debt.

Dr. Redlich, in opening his dramatic and earnest address, declared that nothing more sterile than the rewisition of the same couples a strategic position which cannot be indicated. matic and earnest address, declared that nothing more sterile than the recent financial conferences in Europe ever had been seen. These conferences had increased the distrust felt able in gold, without any hampering restrictions.

After the accomplishment of the most

Some Debts to be Canceled

They would consist primarily of the cancellation of some of the debts owed them by their allies and with the assistance of some of the neutrals in the grant of a substantial loan to Germany, for the benefit of herself and of some of her main creditors.

Finally, banking syndicates in countries enjoying a free gold standard could grant credits to fereign banks acting for the benefit of the central banks in countries returning to the gold standards, loans or exchange purchases In addition, our market would have to continue to absorb large amounts of foreign securities in order to assist other countries to settle their debt balances with us and in order to enable

Europe to buy our goods and live dur-ing the period of recuperation.

Dr. B. A. Anderson Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank, New York, and collaborator with Mr. Warcomplains of the signs of reactionary burg in leading the round table on tendencies in Germany. Who would rehabilitation, and Oscar T. Crosby, wonder at such tendencies? he asked. a former Assistant Secretary of the table on inter-allied debts, have in-dicated their substantial agreement with the position taken by Mr. War-burg on the subject of loans to Euro-

pean nations, under present conditions. In emphasizing that the problem of debt settlements involves existing international loans among European nations as well as those owing to armies of occupation.

"If you took all the gold in the world," he declared, "you could never ment of his debts to B, must in part

First of Lectures on Japan

he said. The fundamental necessity, Tokyo, delivered the first in his series of lectures in Chapin Hall this morning. He gave a crucial summary of the life and work of Premier Hara, The political situation of Austria Marquis Okuma, and Prince Yama-Dr. Redlich characterized as without gata, and added a tribute to Viscount protest with the Democratic State

"that the experience of Lord Bryce, Klux Klan, and James E. Ferguson,

party from Prince Katsura."

# TO IRISH POLICY

Lord Salisbury Accepts Leadership of Fund for Campaign Against Government

LONDON, Aug. 2—The opposition in Parliament to the Government's rish policy, carried on by the Die-pards, has taken a more definite form lately in the acceptance of leadership by Lord Salisbury and the completion of a "national honor fund" of over £20,000 to finance the campaign of members of Parliament revolting from the Coalition. In accepting the fund, Lord Salisbury made the reassuring statement that though opposed to the treaty he favored supporting it, "but only if it carried out both sides."

Publication today of the correspondence between him and Winston Churchill, indicates the line the op-position will probably take. Lord Salisbury submits a statement from an Irish source, claimed to be reliable, that Michael Collins instructed the voters to support the Treaty "as a sure road to a republic," and alleg-ing the following breaches of the Treaty, namely, the huge army, failure to convene Parliament, connivance at Ulster raids and rival courts, the attempt to form a cabinet was questionable, the Collins-de Valera pact, the insincerity of the present fighting, the appalling destruction of loyalist property, perse-cution of loyalists, condonation, though guarded, in influential circles of Sir Henry Wilson's murder, de-struction of the Four Courts and records, and evidence of discrimination against Protestants, and the reported demand by a prominent Free Stater that "the duty of loyalists is to pay up and knuckle under."

Lord Salisbury then submits the following interrogatories: "Is the Pro-visional Government really anti-Republican? Is there any sincere deterination to fulfill the treaty fighting of the rebels genuine? Is there any sign of intention to punish the rebels or put down crime? hope can there be for an ordered government out of such elements? What belief can we entertain that the Provisional Government is doing its utmost for the loyalists? Have you assurance that the munitions supplied to the Free State will not be against Ulster or the imperial troops? In closing, Lord Salisbury proposes as a minimum that the Provisional

ite assurances that these points are published in all parts of Ireland. Mr. Churchill, in reply, while admitting anxiety, does not consider that Lord Salisbury's statement gives a true picture and points out the salient fact that the Provisional Government, having obtained a majority, is now trying to put down the rebellion. He cannot tell what the result will be, but expresses confident hope for the future

Government be called on to give defin-

protect Ulster. Lord Salisbury, in acknowledgment says he is not reassured and regrets that his proposal to request assurances from the Provisional Government have not been adopted.

and reaffirms the determination to

# TEXAS PRIMARIES RESULT OPPOSED

Leading Senate Candidates Disqualified. Is Charge

Special from Monitor Bureau WASHINGTON, Aug. 2-Complications already are arising in Texas politics which will confuse the voters, possibly in the final Democratic sena

torial primary next August. Charging that the two leading candidates in the initial primary are disqualified to sit in the Senate, if Gaines of San Antonio has filed a Executive Committee against Earl Mayfield, alleged candidate of the Ku former impeached governor, an ad-

mittedly "wet" candidate.
Judge Gaines petitions that their the old Hapsburg empire. That has been defeated and divided and the new Austria consists of seven mountainous provinces, with one city of 2,000,000 inhabitants, Vienna, which is the scapegoat. This Austria received a nice bill for reparations, and in a fortnight everybody knew she couldn't pay it."

served as a useful reference and guide in urging them to steer the most conciliatory course possible through the troublous waters of the delicate California problem."

The progress of Japan in recent years may be fully characterized as a compromise or average of the two policies of Yamagata and Okuma, the couldn't pay it."

The progress of Japan in recent years may be fully characterized as a useful reference and guide in urging them to steer the most conciliatory course possible that their names be dropped from the ballots in the primary on August 24 and that those of Charles B. Culberson and Cullen Thomas, defeated candidates, we will be primary on August 24 and that those of Charles B. Culberson and the substituted. The charge is made that Mr. Mayfield is a member of the ku Ku Ku Klux Klan and has taken oath of the couldn't pay it."

# Sport Sweaters, 2.95

This decidedly new Slip-on Sweater brings to light a decidedly different weave. It is of White with a fanciful fibre silk border in a contrasting color and has a fancy belt. Another model features a novelty design in two-tone combination. Colors: Jade and White, Honey Dew and White, Black and White and Orchid and White. [Fourth Floor]

# Boys' White Sport Suits

An all White Galatea Suit with short sleeves, short trousers and numberless pockets, just like the polo suits they wore at the games in England. A Black Leather belt completes it. Sizes 3 to 8 years.

[Third Floor]

5th Avenue

NEW YORK

34th Street

# Monday to take the official count of the vote in the first primary. If it refuses to recognize the petition, Judge Gaines has declared his intention of carrying the fight to disqualify the two candidates to the United States Circuit Court. He states that he will furnish proof to show that Mr. Mayfield is a regular member of the Ku Klux Klan. Friends of Senator Culberson in Washington do not believe the Democratic committee will take any action against the candidates. Carried to the Far, Far North EDMONTON, Alberta, July 20 (Special Correspondence)—"The ice has trading posts, the mission can be carried to the far trading posts and the carried to the far trading posts. Shipped by Great Slave Lake ments got

When the Ice Goes Out Passengers and Merchandise Are world.

held in all the churches. The service at the cathedral was attended by members of the Government, high officials season in the far north. Northern looked. bers of the Government, high officials and many leading citizens. There at this time.

EDMONTON, Alberta, July 20 (Spe-merchandise which goes north to the in the winter months, McPherson in February, cial Correspondence)-"The ice has trading posts, the mission stations. cial Correspondence)—"The ice has gone out of Great Stave Lake." These are the words which each year 'BATTLE OF KOSSOVO the traveler northward bound awaits anxiously during the early days of June 25 (Special Cor
BELGRADE, June 25 (Special Cor
Cial Correspondence)—"The ice has trading posts, the mission stations. At Fort McMurray the passes Necessities must first be attended to will take the boats up the Athai and these include not only food and clothing, but the means of obtaining bases, thence into the Slave in McMurray for the opening of navigation on McMurray for BELGRADE, June 25 (Special Correspondence)—The Serbian people have just held their annual celebration to commemorate the anniversary, time the Great Slave Lake decides to June 28, of the termination of the old empire upon its conquest by the Turks in the battle of Kossovo in 1889.

The occasion is one of great solemnity. Memorial services for the heroes of the battle of Kossovo are Arctic. Northern traders and prospective northbound cargoes, The clothing tors have gathered in Edmonton to is mostly of a utilitarian nature, but

trading companies have shipped sup-plies for their posts to the end of steel the map, is consigned a shipment of were also celebrations held on the historic battlefield. The history of the battle in all its details is recalled at this time.

plies for their posts to the end of steel the map, is consigned a shipment of at Fort McMurray. Travelers have goods which will in due time be traded to the Eskimos for walrus tusks and white fox skins. These goods will be characterized as "a pure invention" by the Russian trade delegation today.

spring wakens them to new life another year, and the cry comes from the

VODKA REPORT DENIED .

# Trying to Legalize Drunkenness

A FEW years ago there were laws to punish drunkenness, but no law to prevent a man from getting drunk. The manufacture and sale of liquor were legal.

Today there is a law to prevent men from getting drunk, and to punish those who make or sell the intoxicating liquor which breeds drunkards. This law is the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the Volstead Act enforces it.

The making of drunkards is not now a lawful occupation. There are not so many drunkards, and many of those who succumb to this curse are victims of "moonshiners," "rum-runners," and "bootleggers," who operate in violation of the Constitution and in defiance of the law.

The business of making drunkards is to be legalized again if the "liquor interests" and certain allied forces succeed in nullifying the Volstead Act and obtaining the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, in the name of "Personal Liberty."

Huge sums are being spent, and an army of workers employed, in an organized effort to elect men to Congress who will vote to repeal the Prohibition laws. If you want to know how this activity is being carried on all over the country, read the articles now appearing daily in The Christian Science Monitor. Special reports from staff correspondents in many news centers tell just how the organized forces opposed to Prohibition are operating.

If your newsdealer cannot supply you with the Monitor, send in your subscription on the coupon below. Please note our offer of a special TWO WEEKS TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION for Twenty Cents.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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"News is News Until Read"

This advertisement will be published Tuesday, August 8, in the Boston Post, New York Times, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Chicago Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Star, San Francisco Chronicle and Los Angeles Times. Four more advertisements will appear, on successive Tuesdays, telling of the Monitor's series of articles dealing with the nation-wide activities of the interests opposed to Prohibition. Those desiring to co-operate with this activity of the Monitor are invited to address Circulation Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston 17, Mass.

# Does Great Britain Plan to Turn Gibraltar Over to Spain?.

tion deepens the certainty in Gibral-tar and interested Spanish places round about it that the days of the There are famous Rock as a British possession (which it has been since 1704 when premeditation but rather as an afterthought) are numbered. This feeling is exercising a considerable influence nounced that the wild monkeys that on business and conduct. There is were a feature of the Rock upon less shipping trade at Gibraltar now which they disported themselves and than for a long time past, and it is were getting very scarce, were to be on the decrease. Many lines of finally finished with. What is really steamers that once touched there something, and a little mysterious as regularly no longer do so; of Spanish some suggest, is that orders have now shipping there is next to nothing. The been given that the British guns that result is that trade in the town, ever since Britain came into posses which lives largely on provisioning in sion of the Rock have been fired from one form or another, is bad, and shows no sign of becoming better.

state of things, and one of conse-remark that the British squadron quence is that Gibraltar coal is now when it goes out practicing gets rid French are exporting their large ex- as would last the Gibraltar guns for a cess stocks to Oran and Algiers and year. But it certainly is the fact that selling them to shipping there at the order has come to Gibraltar to prices that give Gibraltar no chance.

The Rock as a Military Post

is subtle but powerful is that the about it, and the British policemen prestige of Gibraltar is fast on the here have become rather a joke for down its importance to the bottom of the scale with a rattle. Military deavoring to make out a case that it fit, and they are very soiled and frayed, but they are in Keeping with and naval authorities there are en-Empire as ever it was. They say it the chief thoroughfare in which is a station of extreme consequence in dealing with hostile airplane attacks, but do not meet the point that if Britain were not there then there would be no hostile air attacks to oppose. It is suggested that it is also a good place for British shipping to run into in time of war when attacked by enemy submarines, or from the air, that it is a good place from which to keep watch upon the stratts, and that it is a first-class and highly essential coaling station. dealing with hostile airplane at-

the Rock, shaped like a lion in re-pose, has been as the emblem of in French Morocco) or Spanish (just Ceuta, which at present is her main alongside at Algeciras or elsewhere, port of admission into her Morocco or again across the Straits at Ceuta) zone, but it is argued that there would erritory as they listed. Again the aw long range guns could even oper-e sgainst Gibraltar from the Afri-

ly a large British squadron d Gibraltar as its headquarters for everal weeks, and there were imposg naval displays, while one or two attleships that needed repairs were tended to in the Gibraltar docks, that than just patch them up to Ceuta would be worth more to E and home for full repairs, while land than Gibraltar in the future. ltar was given some work which It very much needs. It has been sug-that when the Tangler question comes gested that much of this was due to be finally determined, which will be the desire to prove the necessity and advantage of Gibraltar.

naturally strong in this matter,
Spain to take back Gibraltar, and
England to go over to Ceuta, according to which plan all the nations are
to live happily ever after.

IMMEDIATE

IMMEDIATE hidden subject in the Cortes and the newspapers. But suddenly, within the last few weeks, Spanish sentiment has been quickened to an almost excited interest. One or two Spanish statesmen have made what, outwardly at all events, have been pleasure visits to Gibraltar, and there has been speculation as to whether they were really purely pleasure trips. On the other hand the number of Spaniards from long distances in the interior, such as Madrid, who have been coming to

THATEVER may be the official | Gibraltar lately to look round and and diplomatic facts and possibilities of the case, the convicional state of the case of the c

Economy in Shells and Uniforms There are other circumstances in which an even greater significance Admiral Sir George Rooke took it in may be seen. Strange changes are a few hours, not as the result of long occurring. It was nothing, of course, a few months ago when it was announced that the wild monkeys that it at sunrise and sunset, are to be fired no more. It is said that this Various reasons are given for this is a matter of economy, though some emparatively too dear, since the of as much ammunition in a morning make a rigorous cutting down of ex-penditure. The place has been costing Britain £355,000 a year, notwith-There are, however, other sure standing that there has never seemed reasons for the decline, and one that anything very showy or elaborate The World War has brought the shabbiness of their uniforms which jokers untruthfully say were bought from a traveling theatrical company many years ago. Anyhow, they do not have to be displayed, Main Street, the one shopping street of Gibraltar a long and tortuous one, full of small shops, all the owners of which are complaining of the badness of trade and all of which look sadly in need

of a coat of paint.

Another highly interesting circumstance is that the Spanish Govern-ment has just decided that all correspondence from Spain to Gibraltar shall be stamped to the same extent But none of these suggestions disturbs the idea that the British at tachment to Gibraltar is now largely, sentimental, and excusably so, since the Rock, shaped like a light in the standard of the same extent as if Gibraltar were in Spain and not virtually a foreign country, as it has hitherto been regarded. For matters of postage it is to be considered as the Rock, shaped like a light in the rock.

Centa in-Exchange? .

British imperial might for more than yielding up to Spain of Gibraltar is we centuries. Submarines, enemy or not far off is strong. It is believed that it will be exchanged for Ceuta on the spains be spains Morocco coast just across The general idea that the British that it will be exchanged for celta of the Spanish Morocco coast just across the Straits where the Spaniards have to agree that a strong enemy air force could soon make short work of Gibraltar and such force, according to circumstances, might work that Spain would not like giving up that the Spain would not like giving up that Spain would not like givi zone, but it is argued that there would be certain subtle advantages, and that the presence of the British at Ceuta would be a matter to occasion France nuch extra thought in the future her reported dreams for possessing were set toward development. Spain at Ceuta would not matter to France, but it would be an entirely different thing if it were England. On this line it was said it was cheaper to of argument it is insinuated that Ceuta would be worth more to Eng-

One much accepted proposition is soon, an all-round adjustment is to be made on novel but simple and effective But while British sentiment is so lines, France being given Tangier, aturally strong in this matter. Spain to take back Gibraltar, and

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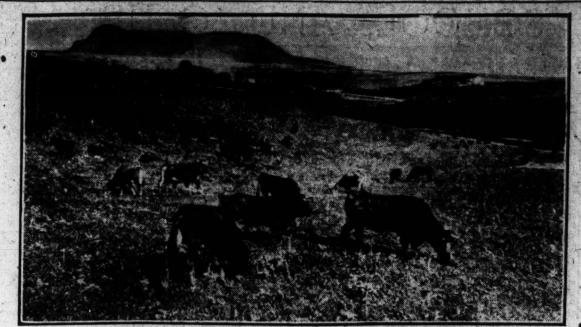


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Gibraltar, an Unconventional View, From a Spanish Meadow

# TANGIER TROUBLES

Paris, London, and Madrid Are Aware of Their Gravity but Delay Decisive Action

TANGIER, Morocco, June 27 (Special Correspondence)—Now when the Tangler problem occupies the atten-tion of Paris, London and Madrid, and it is known that the various governments interested in its solution are coming to grips with it, and experi-encing the diplomatic difficulties which had been foreshadowed, there is an inevitable reflex action in Tangier

Tension between French and Spansh interests, always near the breaking point is more so than ever now, entirely of French propositions, had and "incidents" follow close upon not been made months ago.

It would take little to provoke a violent display of ill-feeling, perhaps a riot, and a decaration that a unit of the Spanish army was about the march from Regala on Tangier, for the protection of its people-as was the case a little more than a year agowould probably lead to serious dis-orders. The powers concerned will be fortunate if they do not have a much more difficult situation to con-tend with later, disquieting as is the

outlook at present in Tangier.

French papers there and in the various towns of the French protectorate are working up the idea that France first advanced tentatively, a few months ago, and has been intensifying gradually ever since, that, es-sentially, the Sultan of Morocco stands in nominal and actual authority above protectorates and international regimes, and the impression that Tan-gier belongs to the Sultan-or the Maghzen, as is often declared to make this viewpoint appear official-is being diffused indefatigably from quar-

TANGIER TROUBLES

ous parts of French Morocco. The bare and broken walls of this palace, once beautiful, are supplemented in the matter of furniture and attachments only by a large chest once upon a time, when a Sultan really was in Tangier, was used to keep money in. This chest is empty now and it is odd that it should have been left here.

status of Tangier should exist at all, and that England, by her peculiar attitide, is again trying the patience of France. One thing after another, and England always insidiously attended. tempting to disturb and injure the interests of France—such is the common talk as though the English indi-

general future in North Africa, are which the power continuously available isterial crisis, dependent largely upon the conferable would be about 80,000. ences that are about to take place. It may be added that Spanish opinion, although by no means less strong and emphatic than the French, is on the whole less loudly expressed and is If electro-metallurgical and other

careful.

In the meantime "incidents" are reported. It is evident that when out in the report: trouble really is wanted at Tangier 1. That all well

BOSTON-MONTREAL MOTOR TRIP MONTREAL, July 27 (Special Correspondence)—A modern adaptation of the old-fashioned stagecoach, the "Mohawk," which is nothing less than a

# The IRELAND MAY USE WATER FOR POWER

Commission Makes Report and Recommendations

DUELIN, July 7 (Special Correspondence)—A commission of inquiry flags of the Allies, the soldiers pre-Also, it is reported from Paris that surprise is being expressed, or affected, in certain quarters there that any problem with regard to the land's water power. Diagrams which accompany it graphically depict the storage possibilities of the Shannon, Erne, and Lower Bann and their rate of flow and discharges, also the discharge during the continuous dry weather.

Kattouitz nad become a part of Poland.

All Poland rejoices at this great event. The Nation is not much discussed by party disputes in the Diet, On the whole, it is satisfactory to note the increased prosperity of the

mon talk as though the English indication of the extreme difficulties of the problem, and of failure to approve entirely of French propositions, had not been made months ago.

It is agreed that France's entire status in Morocco, and perhaps her of 169,040 effective horsepower, from which the power continuously avails to the probably due to the min-

In dealing with industrial revolumore restrained.

It is hinted that this is due to a lished in districts such as Kerry, feeling that English influence may Sligo. Lettrim and Donegal, the com-swerve to the Spanish side, and, in bination of the products of these infact, already is doing so, and that in dustries and of the available water such circumstances it is best to be powers would soon attract other in-

trouble really is wanted at Tangier there is always an abundance of material for it.

1. That all water power resources and rights should be invested in the State, that the State should establish a hydro-metric survey charged with the making of field examinations of all rivers in order to locate possible sites and give all data necessary for estimates of cost of development. 2. The establishment and mainten-

hawk," which is nothing less than a large motor car incorporating the comters that are French.

Some of the curious wonder why, if the Sultan's hold upon Tangier, an extremely important city, and his personal interest in it is as represented, the Sultan's palace here so long should have been in a condition of desertion and decay, while the Sultan's palaces are maintained in vari-

dustries to the west."

The following points are brought

ance of permianent discharge gauging stations on all important rivers.
3. The state encouragement of all sound water power schemes by paying

# POLISH RED-WHITE STANDARD FLOATS AGAIN IN UPPER SILESIA

Long Lost Province Restored-Increasing Stability Marks Nation's Progress—Sports Taken up

WARSAW, June 21 (Special Corre/spondence)—June 20, 1922, was a great
day in Polish history. After 800 years
of separation from the mother country
a part of Upper Silesia has been again
restored. In spite of century-long national oppression the people of Silesia
never lost their patriotic love of the
mother land. They have undergone
much. Neither the iron rule of Prussia nor the temptation of material
prosperity have caused them to wayer
in their steadfast determination to be
a part of the Polish state.

At last the day has arrived, the

At last the day has arrived, the

At last the day has arrived, the rule.
Polish Army, has entered the town of Kattowitz, the Allied Commission has handed over its authority to Poland and the Polish red-white standard has taken the place of the three flags of

The ceremony was an interesting one. On the balcony of the seat of the Allied Commission the French. English, and Italian flags hung in the form of a cross. Suddenly trumpets ounded, and a company of French Mantry appeared. Polish officials infantry appeared. Polish officials and Italian and English officers ap-peared from within the building.

At a given signal the band played, a French soldier took down the three

The report deals also with small country, the improvement in trade and power sites throughout the country, industry, the greater order prevailing.

Sports Encouraged As regards social life, one of the striking features creased interest exhibited by Poles in sport. In the first place, the Scout movement has gained a great influence. Although originally rated on the lines of the British move-ment, it has developed into a quite characteristically Polish institution impregnated with patriotic feeling. It has had a most beneficial influence on the youth of the country.

Football has attained a great popu larity and Polish teams have even

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MONTREAL'S TIMBER EXPORT MONTREAL'S TIMBER EXPORT
MONTREAL, July 27 (Special Correspondence)—The export of timber from
the Port of Montreal during the past
two months has been almost double
that of the season of navigation of 1921.
The approximate quantity of wood
shipped is that time was 3,000,000 feet.
An increased demand for Canadian
lumber is coming from the United Kingdom and the United States.



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Beloochistan Rugs, \$27 Beloochistan Rugs, \$29 Mosul Rugs, \$39 Approximately 3½x6 ft. in size. In doorways and small halls. About 2½x4½

In old blues and red, most of them have allover patterns. 3x51/2 ft. in size.

shades of blue with tan and rose Chinese motifs. Some have the plain centers. Excellent values.

These rugs are washed and finished, and are to be had mostly in the characteristic Chinese

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The Finer Rugs in the August Sale

typical of the remarkable values here.

old rose, ivory, blue and camel's hair color. | ft. size.

The preparations made for this annual event have resulted in the

most comprehensive assortments of Oriental and domestic rugs priced

radically below usual. The following groups are specially featured as

Persian Hand Woven Serapi Rugs (9 x 12-Ft. Size), \$175

All-Wool 100-String Chinese Rugs 9 x 12-Ft. Size, \$195

10 x 13-Ft. Size, \$245

They are in the natural colors, exquisitely blended, and approximately 9x12 feet in size.

These remarkably beautiful rugs have just arrived in time for the special August selling.

Anatolian mats at \$7 each—these small, bright colored mats are especially good for small spaces in doorways. There is one bale only. Especially good values.

Wool Wilton Rugs Range in Price from \$6.50 to \$112.50

These rugs come in plain and moresque grounds with narrow borders. They are adaptable for use in any room in the home, and because of slight imperfections in weave are priced low.

Size 27 x 54 Inches, \$ 6.50 Size  $36 \times 63$  Inches, \$10 Size  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$  Ft., \$22.50

Size 6 x 9 Ft., \$41 Size 81/4 x 101/2 Ft., \$62.50 Size 9 x 12 Ft., \$67.50 Size 111/4 x 15 Ft., \$112.50

Very Specially Priced-Seamless Axminster Rugs

Specially secured for this sale are assortments of unusually heavy seamless Axminster rugs with the plain center and dainty borders. Also a large selection of rugs in Oriental designs. Some of these rugs have slight mechanical defects, hardly discernible. They are priced as follows: 6 x 9-ft. size, \$22. 41/2 x 61/2-ft. size, \$11.75 81/4 x 101/2-ft. size, \$36. 9 x 12-ft. size, \$42

Seventh Floor, North

Unusually Heavy Seamless Axminster Rugs in Plain Centers with Shaded Borders, the 9 x 12-Ft. Size at \$39.50

# COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

# COAST LEAGUE

### Wires Judge Landis Regarding Disqualification of Portland Club President

Special from Monitor Bureau

deal with Portland so long as he continues as president of the corpora-Directors of the league, meeting in San Francisco today, awaited an answer from Commissioner K. M. Landis to the above question. The query, resulting from a deadlock at the meeting yesterday, was received here this morning from W. M. Mc-Carthy, president of the league.

All the directors of the league, with the exception of Portland, have agreed to be bound by the commissioner's decision, President McCarthy The vote yesterday was four in favor and four against demanding the resignation of Klepper and James Brewster. Clubs siding with Portland were Oakland, Los Angeles, and Salt

ger of the Portland club.

It was contended at the meeting yesterday, President McCarthy reported.

It was contended at the meeting yesterday, President McCarthy reported.

Miss Helen Wainwright, also of the of the Portland club is being trans-acted by vice-presidents, the league 22 4-5s. did not need to demand Klepper's

# FORTY SPEED BOATS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 2-More than 40 speed boats, breaking all records for Riggin and Miss Ethel McGary, number of entries in races on the Second place in the team championspeed-boat program beginning tomor- N. Y. W. S. A. with 25 points. The row, conducted by the Chicago Yacht Philadelphia Turnvereins were third Club in connection with the Pageant with 29 points. The summary; of Progress and Municipal Pier here, is announced. Hydroplane pilots are expected to maintain a record of exhausts in the contests on the north side of the pier from tomorrow to

Prizes amounting to thousands of dollars, ranging from \$750 for the Great Lakes championship down to \$25 in the minor events, are to be awarded during the four-day speed

awarded during the four-day speed clasic. Prizes are to be distributed daily by A. S. Clark, commodore of the yacht club.

Century Tire, the entry of G. J. Yonn, of this city, a new boat, is expected to be the chief competitor to Miss Chicago, the championship boat commodore. Clark. owned by Commodore Clark. other rival in the same class is Miss Dubonnet, owned by Capt. Charles Ferram of New Orleans, La. They are to compete in the Great Lakes

# NATIONAL COLLEGE Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 2-Will the win-ners of the National Collegiate Athrers of the National Collegiate Athletic Association track and field championships in years to come be considered the logical representatives of the United States to the Olympic games? The possibility is set forth in a statement by the committee in charge of the meet.

Independent of the Whole-hearted supplies the National Administration of the McElevey, W. S. A. 1 32 39 00 51—Elaine Delany, W. S. A. 1 43 24% 15—Elaine Delany, W. S. A. 1 43 24% 15—Elaine Delany, W. S. A. 1 43 24% 15—Elaine Delany, W. S. A. 1 47 06% 15—Elaine Magneratein, W. S. A. 1 47 06% 15—Elaine Magneratein, W. S. A. 1 47 06% 15—Elaine Magneratein, W. S. A. 1 47 06% 15—Elaine Delany, W. S. A. 1 48 24% 15—Elaine Delany, W. S. A. 1 48 24

Judging from the whole-hearted support the meet received when held at tagg Field here this year, when colleges and universities from all sections of the country sent their athletes, the committee believes that winners of the events in the future will not only be considered undisputed national champions, but will also win the right to go to the Olympics.

The entire traveling expenses of

third more athletes participated than year. The largest check issued for \$1332.60 to the University of California team. The California ath-ltes not only made the longest trip of any of their competitors, but in addition carried off the championship

After all the expenses of the meet have been paid a surplus of \$1500 will remain. This surplus is to be used as order that a partial guarantee of expenses may be assured in advance to all athletes who attend games.

# IRISH POLOISTS TO

Goulding of the All-Ireland pole team has accepted for his team the invitation of the Rumson Country Club, here, to be its guests upon their arrival in this country and during the State College will remain at Depauw to Club's new hard courts, that, owing to rain, possessed the slowest of surfaces and became badly cut up. The original intention was to hold the match on grass courts, but Patarrival in this country and during the State College will remain at Depauw terson, in view of the necessity for the match on grass courts, but Patarrival in this country and during the state of the country and during the country and during the state of the country and during the country and dur

# Miss Ederle Takes WANTS RULING Long Distance Swim

New York Women's Swimming Association Wins Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 2-Miss Gertrude Ederle, of the New York Wom-CHICAGO, Aug. 2-"Does your de- en's Swimming Association, is the cision disqualifying W. H. Klepper, first woman to have her name enpresident of the Portland club, mean graved on the J. P. Day Cup, emthat the Pacific Coast League cannot blematic of the international longdistance swimming championship for women, and the New York Women's Swimming Association holds the team championship by virtue of its members finishing in second, fourth, and fifth places, for a total of 11

The race was held over a 31/2-mile course in New York Bay yesterday afternoon, starting at the intersection of Meadow and Irish creeks, and fin-ishing at Brighton Beach. Fifty-two girls started and every one finished the last one finishing being 45m. 32s. behind the winner.

Miss Ederle took the lead at the very

start and was never caught. Her time for the distance was 1h. 1m. 34 3-5s. Last year the long-distance swimming sion of Landis barring Klepper and Brewster from participation in organized baseball for three years beganized baseball for three years because of their connection with the transfer, which was adjudged illegal, reached last year's starting point in of William Kenworthy, former mana-last year of 56m. 27s. by Miss Ethelda

that inasmuch as G. K. Moser had been seated as a director succeeding ciation, finished a good second in 1h. Klepper and that all official business 2m. 19 3-5s., while Miss, fillds James

It is interesting to note that Miss Ederle was competing in her first long-distance swimming contest and was named only as a substitute by her club, so that her finishing in first IN CHICAGO RACES place did not figure in the team championship. The three swimmers who won the cup for their association were Miss Wainwright, Miss Aileen Great Lakes, are to compete in the ship went to the second team of the

1—Gertrude Ederle, W. S. A. . 1 01 34%
2—Helen Wainwright, W. S. A. 1 02 19%
3—Hilda James, England. . 1 04 22%
4—Aileen Riggin, W. S. A. . 1 04 55%
5—Ethel McGary, W. S. A. . 1 05 44
6—Dorls O'Mara, W. S. A. . 1 06 11
7—Lillian Stoddard, W. S. A. 1 10 30%
8—Maude McFarlane, W. S. A. 1 10 30%
9—Frances Cooney, W. S. A. 1 10 30%
10—Margaret Ravior, Phila. T. 1 11 34%
11—Eleanor Uhl, Phila. Turn. 1 11 51%
12—Ethel Baker, W. S. A. . 1 12 34%
14—Katherine Brown, W. S. A. 1 12 34%
15—Virginia Whitenack, W. S. A. 1 13 20 15—Virginia Whitenack, W. S. A. 1 12 41% 15—Virginia Whitenack, W. S. A. 1 13 20 16—Helen Meany, W. S. A. 1 15 27½ 17—Florence Wendroth, W. S. A. 1 15 34% 18—Mary McGrory, Phila. Turn, 1 13 35% 19—Dorothy Donohue, W. S. A. 1 16 02% 20—Florence Briscoe, unattached 1 16 62% 21—Elizabeth Grandefeld, W.S.A. 1 16 38% 22—Elizabeth Ryan, Ambassador

S. C., Atlantic City...... 1 17 21 23—Gertrude Morris, W. S. A... 1 17 215 are to compete in the Great Lakes speed boat championship for the Sinclair trophy, the Edgewater Beach trophy, and the Chicago Beach trophy.

Eighteen cities from the Lakes to the Gulf are represented in the eight classes. Peoria (Ill.), on the Illinois River, has the largest entry outside the Chicago Bach trophy.

visiting athletes to the meet in June for the past two years held that posi-have been refunded by the associa-tion here, signed a one-year contract so many games was due to sudden

made a thorough investigation of the exciting match. A. H. Fyzee and the coaching talent in the country. He Cambridge Blue, C. S. Ramaswami, succeeds Fred Walker, whose resignment were the victors, over Edouardo Flanation was accepted some time ago by Quer and Count de Gomar. There Depauw authorities. The college approved the selection of the athletic for Alonzo and the Count de Gomar

arrival in this country and during the open championship and Herbert as head track coach and also will settling the match quickly, agreed to Memorial polo matches which will be played from Aug. 26 to Sept. 9.

The Irish ponies, 22 in number, will be shipped on the steamship Missouri, together with the ponies of the Argentine team, on Aug. 2.

These matc. s at Rumson probably will bring together the largest will bring together the largest western Maryland College, University without linesmen. The first thing assemblage of well-known polo play- of Colorado, and was a captain in the that struck one about the Tzecho-

# ALIA AND SPAIN OUALIFY FOR SEMI-FINALS Touchstone of Golf HARVARD ADOPTS NEW TICKET PLAN ASTOR CLIP R AUSTRALIA AND SPAIN



J. M. Alonzo, Member of the Spanish Davis Cup Tennis Team

British Isles have given Spain a walk-over in the semi-final round, Spain passes into the final, there to meet either France or Australia, in the

The tie between Spain and India was decided on the rose-garnished delt made a aplendid recovery, after grounds of the Bristol Lawn Tennis being behind at five games to love. Club, in the West of England., As rain fell heavily prior to the begin-ning of the match, it seemed probable that the Spaniards would be greatly handicapped, for their natural game was built upon speed and, to be seen at its best, requires consistency in the bound of the ball. The Indians, on the other hand, are well used to English grass courts and move about less in the course of their play. However, the Spaniards rose brilliantly to the occasion. Manuel Alonso op-posed to A. A. Fyzee, played wonder-one in the first set, and two in each of the remaining sets.

Prior to the match between Alonso and A. A. Fyzee, the Count de Gomar and A. H. Fyzee, India's captain, had and A. H. Fyzee, India's captain, had waged a protracted duel. In the first set, won by India at 6—1, de Gomar could not keep his feet and concluded many of his stylish drives in a reclining position. In the second set, he was suddenly pulled down from his stylish drives in a reclining position. In the second set, he was suddenly pulled down from his shoes—a plan adopted by Alonso later—and won at 6—2. The third set went the same way at 6—3, and then, to luniversity of Iowa lost its basketball, baseball and assistant football coach to day when J. N. Ashmore who has for the past two years held that position here, signed a one-year contract to coach Depauw University at Green-castle, Ind. He received his release from Iows today. He will be in charge of football sakelall and netted returns to bervice. All though the football coach in the sketched in the charge of football sakelall and netted returns to bervice. All though the football coach in the sketched in the constructive double faults have the same way at the same will be in charge of football sakelall and netted returns to bervice. All the sketched in the constructive double faults and netted returns to bervice. All the sketched in the sketch castle, Ind. He received his release shape of constructive double faults from Iows today. He will be in charge of football, basketball, and baseball at the Hoosier institution.

Ashmore was selected after the Alumni Athletic Board of Depauw had made a thorough investigation of the exciting match. A. H. Fyzee and the

refer that a partial guarantee of expenses may be assured in advance to all athletes who attend games.

IRISH POLOISTS TO

STAY AT RUMSON, L. I.—Capt.. Lingard Goulding of the All-Ireland polo team than accented for his team the invita-

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The question: Who will losing to Anderson in three straight sets, 7—5, 6—4, 6—4, fought every inch of the way. He made some brilliant half-volleys from his sphere of came a step nearer to solution when action—the base-line—and won points Australia and Spain emerged suc- with clever and classic shots that cessful from the second round of the called forth unstinted applause. Ar-1922 competition, gaining decisive delt is the present champion of victories over the lawn tennis teams of Tzechoslovakia and India respectively. These results were as generally anticipated. Now that the has not at present a particularly anticipated. Now that the has not at present a particularly anticipated. has not at present a particularly large following, there being only three clubs of size in Prague. Of these the biggest is First Tzesky Lawn Tennis Klub (Ardelt's club) and this has only five courts. In his last set against the versatile Anderson, Ar-

> Rohrer of the Brünner Lawn Tennis Club, played a more enterprising game than his team-mate, but, except in one set, made little impression on Patterson, whose customary grimness was cast aside for the occasion. The "chop stroke" now identified with the champion was a most formidable weapon on the yielding surface, the ball almost burying itself in at times. Rohrer set out upon a campaign of hard and perhaps, reckless hitting, realizing the necessity for stringent measures. Some of his cannon-like

# PICK-UPS

baseball rather than join up with the tail-endets. It was quite a change, all things considered, for two regular boxmen to make, one going from the very league depths to the top and the other shunted from a championship nine into last place. Toney is quoted as saying, "I have \$50,000 and don't have to play baseball with the Braves."

"I have \$50,000 and don't have to play baseball with the Braves."

The Chicago White Sox have filed a protest with President B. B. Johnson of the American League over yesterday's game with New York, which was called on account of rain after 4 1-3 innings with the Sox leading 5 to 1. The protest terms the conduct of the Yankee players a "disgrace" to the national game, pointing out that they evidently were holding up play deliberately when rain appeared likely. Scott refused to field a ball hit by Faber and the Chicago pitcher reached third at a slow trot before any effort was made to put him out on a weakly hit ball. Outfielders threw the ball around to each other on other hits instead of returning it to the infield, and the Yankees used three pitchers, each change causing a delay. change causing a delay.

BREAKS TWO MORE RECORDS Memorial polo matches which will be played from Aug. 26 to Sept. 9.

The Irish ponies, 22 in number, will be shipped on the steamship Missouri, together with the ponies of the Argentine team, on Aug. 2.

These matc 's at Rumson probably will bring together the largest will bring together the largest and the finest string of ponies for as and the finest string of ponies for a longer period on one field than ever before, assist in football. Merriam signed a play on some artificial courts that had not been used before. Both the leading singles matches took place at once, side by side, before a small gathering of spectators. It seemed more like an informal affair than a believed his own 75-yard backstroke. The first thing assemblage of well-known polo players and the finest string of ponies for a longer period on one field than ever before, as an all the finest string of ponies for a longer period on one field than ever before, as a captain in the leaf once and the finest string of ponies for a longer period on one field than ever before, as a captain in the leaf once as a captain in the leaf once as a captain in the largest without linesmen. The first thing that struck one about the Tzecho-slovaks' play was their inability to bring off a praiseworthy overhead shot. This was especially noticeable in the law in singles matches took place at small mot been used before. Both the lead once the leaf once of Chicago, world's champion multer of Chicago, world's champion once, sled by side, be

Fresh Designs Ever Appearing for Duffers' Succour

Apropos of the reported "inven-tion" of a golfing putter made out of a piece of gas pipe, one may say that the number of new departures or "freak" clubs that are turned out or "freak" clubs that are turned out is astonishing. Truly enough innovation is rampant in the links ranks. Maybe the rule-makers are ultraconservatives, but the players never! Not only in the spbrting goods stores, but even on private work benches one sees the results of the search for something wand-like in golf.

Putters do, of course, come in for the greatest degree of radicalism—but the distance clubs also are constantly undergoing the remodeling twists of some man's fancy. They hollow or they bulge the face; they combine wood and steel or leather and all the state of the aluminum; they work out the balance by careful computations in physics or they let gravity and mollecular dis-turbance do their worst; they make implements that place putting on a skill basis and others that put it on guess basis. Perhaps the game is bettered by

these petty engineers of golfdom, but probably it is not; but it is good for one's humor to have sight of some-thing new to play his shots with, and good for his golfing temperament to be able to try out embodiments of his

able to try out embodiments of his own caprice or imagination.

A few years ago it was sufficient to have a brassle made of wood, but now the so-called wooden club has become such an interesting inlayed piece of equipment, with its ivory and composite inserts, that one feels that golf after all is an affair so complicated that her has a warrant.

has prevented the playing public from inundation by jack-in-the-box clubs that cause the pellet to be kicked from the clubhead and admonished as to conduct by a mechanical voice.

By all means let every golfer have his gas pipe putter so long as he comes by the pipe legally, but let him not throw away his long-loved but per-verse goose-neck till he see how true the plumber has forged.

| AMERICAN LEAG | UE  | STANDIN | G  |
|---------------|-----|---------|----|
|               | Won | Lost    | P. |
| t. Louis      | 58  | 41      | 34 |
| New York      | 57  | 44      |    |
| Thicago       | 53  | 46 .    | .1 |
| Detroit       | 54  | 47      |    |
| leveland      | 53  | 50      |    |
| Washington    | 45  | 53      | .4 |
| Philadelphia  | 39  | 57      |    |
| Poston .      | 39  | 60      | 1  |

RESULTS TUESDAY

St. Louis 5, Boston 2.
Detroit 11, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 17, Washington 3.
New York vs. Chicago (postponed). GAMES TODAY
Boston at Detroit.
New York at Cleveland.
Wrshington at Chicago.
Philade-phia at St. Louis.

BROWNS BEAT RED SOX AGAIN

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1-Boston waited unti Alleger and the largest duty of the largest du oring. The score:

Innings- 123456789 RHE 

DETROIT MAKES CLEAN SWEEP DETROIT, Aug. 1-Hitting three Phila-lelphia pitchers hard, Detroit made a clean sweep of the four-game series by winning the final game, 11 to 4. The

Innings-Detroit ......01430030x—11163 Philadelphia ...000201100—49Q Batteries—Dauss and Manoin; Naylor, Hasty, Heimach, Ogden and Perkins, Bruggy. Losing pitcher—Naylor, Um-pires—Guthrie and Evans, Time—1h. 50m.

INDIANS OVERWHELM SENATORS CLEVELAND, Aug. 1—The Cleveland Indians, with Gardner leading in the attack, overwhelmed the visiting Senators in a game of free hitting today, emerging winners by the score of 17 to 3. The local third basemen collected three doubles, a single and a home run in his five trips to the plate. Evans, who played all three fields, and Speaker also but the hall hard, ewashington made 14. hit the ball hard. Washington made 14 hits but was unable to turn them to advantage. This was the first full game Bagby had pitched since early in April. The score:

The score:
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland .... 0 0 7 3 2 0 5 0 x—17 21 1
Washington .. 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 14 1
Batteries—Bagby and O'Neill, Shinault;
Francis, Zachary, Erickson and Picinich.
Losing pitcher—Francis. Umpires—Nailin and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 10m.

| WESTERN 1     |     |      | 25. 19.2. 13. |
|---------------|-----|------|---------------|
|               | Won | Lost | P.C           |
| Joseph        | 69  | 38   | .64           |
| ISB           | 65  | - 43 | .60           |
| ux City       | 60  | 44 4 | .57           |
| aha           | 57  | 52   | .52           |
| chita         |     | 51   | .511          |
| lahoma City . |     | 62   | .424          |
| s Moines      | 39  | 66   | .37           |
| nver          |     | 70   | .35           |
| C             | 100 |      | <b>FRE 0</b>  |

Oklahoma City 7, Omaha 5. Wichita 9, Denver 1. St. Joseph 6, Sloux City 3.

Season Tickets to Graduates, Undergraduates and Friends Only

While it is now certain that the foot-ball plans which are being worked out by committees from graduates of Har-vard, Yale and Princeton which were appointed by the presidents of the three universities will not be put into effect until the fall of 1923, the Harvard authorities are making a num-ber of innovations this fall which are expected to better conditions at that university when the 1922 football sea-son opens Sept. 30.

The most striking innovation to be made at Cambridge this year is in regard to the sale of tickets. Heretofore season tickets could be pur-chased by the general public; but this fall the only persons who will be able to purchase such tickets will be Harvard undergraduates and graduates or friends of those men who must secure their tickets through a Harvard man.

vard man.

During the past few seasons there has been quite a bit of dissatisfaction among Harvard followers over the fact that persons who are not interested in the Harvard team have been ested in the Harvard team have been able to purchase seats and sit among the persons interested in the success of the Harvard eleven. Last year a number of very unsatisfactory situations arose over differences of opinion expressed by non-Harvard followers and Harvard supporters requested the Harvard athletic authorities to take some step to prevent this in future, and this is the plan which has been worked out: In order to purchase a season ticket it will also be necessary to fill out an application blank similar to those which have been used for the big games during the past few years.

solf after all is an affair so complicated that he may very well miss s shot or two without wonder. Now they have made the striking surfaces crooked, as they tefl us, to keep the ball straight!

Shafts of metal have threatened to drive the ancestral hickory back to the woods—and in fact the original designs and materials of clubs may be entirely outlived in the ancient and honorable game some day.

Fortunately, an early ban on purely mechanical contrivances in the game has prevented the playing public from

Practice for the varsity team will start at Soldiers Field, Sept. 12, just 16 days before the opening game of the season with Middlebury College. It is interesting to note that this is, the first season in some time the

the first season in some time that the first season in some time that the first football game has not taken place until after college has opened.

Head Coach R. T. Fisher '12 is busy lining up his staff of coaches for the coming season. Capt. C. C. Buell '23 coming seasen. Capt. C. C. Buell '23 is acting as a counselor in a boy's camp this summer; but is expected to confer with Coach Fisher during the month and report at Cambridge about Sept. 4. Among the new men expected to help coach this fall, are C. A. Tierney '22, tackle and center on the varsity teams of 1920 and 1921, and A. J. Conlon '22, substitute quarterback last fall and captain of the baseball nine last spring.

|              | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|--------------|-----|------|------|
| New York     | 58  | 39   | .598 |
| St. Louis    | 60  | 41   | .594 |
| Chicago      | 53  | 45   | .541 |
| Cincinnati   | 53  | 48   | .525 |
| Pittsburgh   | 49  | 47   | .510 |
| Brooklyn     | 47  | 49   | .490 |
| Philadelphia | 36  | 57   | .880 |
| Boston       | 33  | 63   | .347 |

Pittsburgh 10, New York 2. St. Louis vs. Brooklyn (postponed) Chicago vs. Philadelphia (postponed) GAMES TODAY Cincinnati at Boston (2 games) Chicago at Philadelphia.

MARQUARD TAMES REDS

MARQUARD TAMES REDS

Marquard pitched a steady game yesterday, and, aided by some good outfielding, was the victor in a pitchers' duel with Donohue, 3 to 2. The Braves' runs resulted from four singles, including a couple through Caveney, a base on balls and a double steal. Cincinnati had runners on first and third in the ninth, with none out, but could not cross the plate. Pinelli's work at third was a feature. 

Batteries — Marquard, and Gowdy; Donohue, Keck and Hargrave. Losing pitcher—Donohue. Umpires — Klem and Sentelle, Time-1h, 19m.

NEW YORK LOSES AGAIN NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Pittsburgh made it four straight over the Giants this afternoon, taking the last game of the series 10 to 2. It was a fifth successive defeat for the world's champions. In the first inning Carey hit his fifth home run of the series, scoring Maranville ahead. Rain fell during the entire game but never hard enough to stop play. The score: enough to stop play. The score: Innings— 126456789 RHE Pittsburgh ....200700100—10122 New York ....1001000000—2113

Batteries—Cooper and Gooch, Mattox; Ryan, Jonnard, Scott and Snyder, Los-ing pitcher—Ryan, Umpires—O'Day and Hart. Time—lb, 55m. INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING P.C. 

Toronto 52
Reading 347
Syracuse 41
Newark 29 RESULTS TUESDAY

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING 

RESULTS TUESDAY Oakland 6, Portland 5. Salt Lake City 5, Los Angeles 4.

# ASTOR CUP RACE

Opening Race of N. Y. Y. C.

Annual Cruise Takes Place Of Newport Today

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2—Four schooners and five sloops, crack racing members of the New York Tacht Club Fleet, made sail today for the starts of the historic Astor Cup race. The contest, an annual feature of the club's summer cruise, was scheduled for this afternoon over a 37-mile tri-

The entrants were: Schooners—Vagrant, Commodore H. S. Vanderbilt; Flying Cloud, W. W. Aldrich; Irolita, E. W. Clark; Queen Mab, M. F. Ayer. Sloops—Istalena, H. B. Alket; Georgia, H. M. Cowperthwaite; Gray Dawn, P. H. Johnson; Maisie, L. V. Lockwood; and Nimbus, Leroy Sayson!

Sargent.
Fog. prevailed early today, with light airs, but it was expected to clear before race hour. The schooners were to cross the starting line first, with the sloops to follow thres later.

first, with the sloops to follow three minutes later.

The Astor Cup was first offered by Ogden Goelet in 1882 and was renewed by him every year until 1892. John Jacob Astor then continued the event, and Vincent Astor, his son, has supplied the trophies annually since 1912.

The club's cruise down east begin tomorrow and will finish at Marki head mext Tuesday. The King's C races, another feature of the crui-each year, will be decided on the



that one goes more than a few m within an hour and a hairs radiu the city without passing a compi

**OUEEN'S CLUB BEATS** 

HARVARD AND YALE LONDON, Aug. 1—The Queen's Club tennis team today defeated the Harvard and Yale tennis team, 6 matches to 3. All the matches were

in doubles.

The Queen's Club mastered a powerful team, including the American, A. W. Asthalter, F. G. Lowe, P. M. Davson, W. E. Crawley and other noted players. The Americans altered the composition of their team, pairing A. W. Johes, Yale '25, with W. W. Ingraham, Harvard '25; Capt L. S. Williams with G. M. Whasley Yale. Williams with G. M. Wheeler, Yale, and Capt. Morris Duane with K. S.

Pfaffman, Harvard.
The defeat yesterday of the Harv and Yale players was the first the have suffered during their tour. To of the three matches they won was taken by Jones and Ingraham, who defeated Low- and Defeated Lowdefeated Lowe and Davson 5-7.6-4.
6-4. and then won from Asthalter and Crawley 8-5.6-4. The third match was taken by Duane and Pfailman, who defeated D. M. Grais and M. Temple 7-5.6-4.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING St. Paul .......

# R. G. KINSEY WINS POSTPONED MATCH

### Defeats Zenzo Shimizu of Japan in Third Round of Singles at Seabright

Club today. Shimizu had defeated staged. Kinsey last week.

In the men's doubles Henri Cochet and Jean Borotha, of the French Davis the Vesper Boat Club of this city, Cup team, defeated the American veterans, Holcomb Ward of New York and D. F. Davis of Washington, 7-5,

Three women advanced to the semifinal round in the singles tourney. Mrs. F. I. Mallory, American champion easily disposed of Miss Edith Sigour-

Mrs T C. Bundy, Los Angeles, was forced to extend herself to defeat Miss Martha Bayard of Short Hills, N. J., and Miss L. H. Bancroft, West Newton Mass., was given a hard tussle by Miss Helen Hooker of Greenwich, Conn., their first set going 26 games.

Although Henri Couchet and Jean Borotra of the French Davis Cup team were defeated in singles early in the tournament, the French team is evidently well pleased with its prospects for the semi-final round match of the Davis Cup competition against Aus-Davis Cup competition against Australia at Chestnut Hill. Mass., Aug. 10.

Hoover has consented to compete in only \$4,000, 11 and 12. In speaking of the French championship senior quarter-mile due in 1924.

A. H. Muhr dash. He also holds this national REVOLVER

Cup team needed to fit itself for its good of the Bachelors Barge Club of semi-final against Australia. Because this city; Zoha, and Muckler. we had so little time for practice before the matches this week we were reluctant to accept the invitation; but when the club was so kind as to ask

such a tournament.

"Cochet's match against Kinsey was pace gave the Frenchman the kind of shots he must play against to get his bridge. own strokes working properly. Boro-tra's match with Zengo Shimizu was another of the same sort, for Shimizu's wonderfully accurate ground strokes are the sort that Borotra ought to play against, for his own good. A. H. Gobert, of course, has had more ex-perience and all he needs is the prac-

When asked regarding the French team's plans, Captain Muhr said they had not been finally determined. The team expects to stay at Seabright as long as the players are in the tournament, of course, and may remain a day or so longer before going to Boston. He thinks that the wisest course, from the visitors' point of view, would be to go to Boston late this week or early next week, so as to have plenty of time to become used to the grounds the Longwood Cricket Club, where

pressed by the form displayed by the pressed by the form displayed by the row heats. Of the out-of-town en-French team, and particularly by their tries in junior gigs Clarence Ward of close attention to the matches in the Nassau Boat Club of New York which they happened to be playing. and W. E. Haynes, of the Ravenswood I have rarely seen players so keen and alert for every opening," said E. C. Conlin, who has umpired many championships and Davis Cup matches. "They try for every shot and New Association are remarkably fast. Furthermore, they let nothing interfere with their game, and in the case of Cochet and Borotra especially, because of their youth, their concentration on every shot is remarkably fine."

MEN'S SINGLES-Third Round W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, de-feated H. G. M. Kelleher, New York, 6-1, 4-5, 6-0.

4-5, 6-0.

R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated Zenzo Shimizu, Japan, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4.

R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, defeated A. H. Gobert, France, 17-15, 6-3.

F. T. Hunter, New York, defeated W. M. Washburn, New York, 6-2, 6-4.

G. L. Patterson, Australia, defeated G. L. Patterson, Australia, defeated P. F. Neer, Portland, Ore., 6-4, 6-0.

MEN'S DOUBLES-First Round H. Yencken and Cedric Major defeated T. R. Pell and Bernon S. Prentice.

Henri Cochet and Jean Borotra, France, defeated Holcombe Ward, New York, and Dwight F. Davis, Washington, 7-5, 3-6,

WOMEN'S SINGLES-Third Round Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, 6-1, 6-1. Mrs. T. C. Bundy, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, Miss L. H. Bancroft, West Newton,

Mass., defeated Miss Helen Hooker Greenwich, Conn., 14-12, 6-1. WOMEN'S DOUBLES-First Round

Miss Ceres Baker, Orange, N. J., and Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Miss Margaret Grove, New York, and Mrs. D. P. Wood, Seabright, 6—1, 6—4. Second Round

Los Angeles, defeated Miss Mar guerite Davis, St. Paul, and Mrs. D. L. Lebaume, St. Louis, 6-0, 6-3.

# RYAN HOLDINGS

George L. Burr of the Guaranty Trust to join the association.

at about \$15 on the Curb market when Association, second vice-president; Mr. Burr's bid was successful at the C. M. Garvey, Creighton University auction, which was to dispose of col- third vice-president, and Peter Wenlateral held against loans to the Ryan dell, Omaha Athletic Club, secretaryconcern which recently failed.

# **BIG ENTRY FOR** TITLE REGATTA

Golden Jubilee Rowing Races Tomorrow on Schuylkill River

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 1 (Special)-With an entry list of 122 crews, SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 2—R. G. Which breaks all previous records Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated Zenzo Shimizu, Japanese star, 2—6. 6—4, 6—4, in the third-round tennis on the Schuylkill River, Thursday, , 6-4, in the third-round tennis on the Schuylkill River, Thursday, for the Seabright Bowls at the Friday and Saturday of this week Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket promises to be the greatest ever Prominent among the entries is W.

Spectators were given thrill after M. Hoover, holder of the Philadel-thrill during the continued match between R. O. Williams 2d, Boston, and mond Sculls, who will come from . H. Gobert, o fthe French Davis Duluth, Minn. He is due here to-Cup team, which the American finally morrow with Coach J. E. Ten Eyck won, 17-15, 6-3. At the conclusion and the rest of the Duluth Boat Club of pla yyesterday Gobert was lead-oarsmen. Should he decide to deoarsmen. Should he decide to de-fend his national title he will be called upon to face P. V. Costello, of who helped J. B. Kelly win the Olympic doubles title at Brussels in 1920: L. M. Zoha of the First Bohemian Boat Club of New York and the winner of the association singles. The championship singles race will be held on Saturday and the association final on Friday. So numerous are the entries in the association singles that it will be necessary to row heats. Among the more prominent scullers who seek the American association championship are H. A. Belyea of St. John, N. B., winner of the Canadian title the last two years; J. J. Shea close of the year, leaving of the St. Alphonsus Boat Club of due in 1924 to be paid off. Boston; Russell Codman Jr. of the Union Boat Club of Boston; A. R. Muckler of the Western Rowing Club up in the near future.

title. Opposed to the Duluth star in REVOLVER TRIALS AT QUANTICO "The matches at the wonderful the dash event will be T. J. Rooney, tournament of the Seabright Lawn of the Undine Barge Club of this city, Tennis & Cricket Club have given a former national sculling champion; just the opportunity the French Davis W. B. Garrett Gilmore and W. R. Hap-

Intermediate single scullers are also more prominent than in the past and include: Thomas Molloy, Nassau Boat Club, New York; H. R. Shoeour team to enter we said frankly that maker, Union Boat Club, Boston; R. we would like to do so, knowing the benefit the team would derive from such a tournament.

J. Adams, Columbia Boat Club, Pitts-on Aug. 24, and the team will sail on Aug. 30. U. C. trials for the rifle team such a tournament.

Club, Baltimore; F. J. O. Muff. Rav-other than sails Aug. 23. "Cochet's match against Kinsey was inswood Boat Club, Long Island City, fine experience for our youngster because Kinsey's accuracy and change of Rowing Club, New York; and Manuel Gomez, Riverside Boat Club, Cam-

By far the biggest and best field that has ever competed in a senior eightoared shell race in the national will be on the starting line late Saturday with America's best matched against the University of Toronto Rowing Club of Toronto, which captured the Canadian senior eight title in the Royal Canadian Henley last Saturday at St. Catharines, Ont. Coach Ten Eyck has entered two eights from the Duluth Boat Club and the Union Boat Club of Boston will be here with an eight composed principally of former of Lynn, Mass.; New Rochelle Rowing Club, New York and the Vesper Boat Club and West Philadelphia Boat Club

are also entered. For the first time in the history of any national regatta junior races will be held. Thursday has been set aside the match against Australia will be for these oarsmen and so many entries were received in single gigs and Spectators at Seabright were im- single shells that it will be necessary the most prominent.

# for More Sports

Mid-Western Athletics to Be Put on More Extensive Scale

OMAHA, Neb., July 31 (By the Associated Press) - Immediate increased activity in amateur athletic sports in this section of the country the program of the newly formed Mid-Western Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. Steps are being taken immediately to promote amateur athletic sports of all kinds.

With the exception of swimming there has been a lack of athletic activity in the territory taken in by the new association. Nebraska, Iowa, and South and North Dakota, according to officials of the association. Numerous A. A. U. swimming meets have been held under the direction of Swimming Director Wendell of the Omaha Athletic Club and secretarytreasurer of the Mid-Western Associ-ation, but contests in other amateur

sports have not been promoted.

The formation of the new association was largely due to the efforts of Mr. Wendell to create a keener interest in amateur sports here in addition to the swimming competitions that have been held for the past few years.

The members of the association are: Omaha Athletic Club, Nicholas Senn Hospital, Thorpeian Athletic an efficient foreign service without Club, Creighton University, Creighton having trained men and you cannot High School, Carter Lake Club, Douglas County Post of the American Legion, Young Men's Hebrew Associ-OF STUTZ SOLD ation, Omaha Technical High School men who have been properly selected and Tel Jed Sokol. Invitations are and trained and are invaluable to their NEW YORK, Aug. 2-The control- being sent to athletic organizations ling interest in the Stutz Motor Car and schools in the four states inwas obtained today by cluded in the Mid-Western territory

Company when he bought 111,614 1-3 H. M. Baldrige of the American shares at \$20 a share at the auction of Allan A. Ryan & Co.'s collateral. officers are: A. B. Griffith, Nicholas The total capitalization embraces Senn Hospital, first vice-president; 00,000 shares. The stock was selling S. H. Schaefer, Young Men's Hebrew

# Chicago A. C. Not to Enter Central Meet

ATHLETICS

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chleago, Aug. 2.

FOR the first time in the history
of the Central Amateur Athletic Union, the Chicago Athletic Assoelation is not to be represented by a team at the annual outdoor chamtrack and field games, which this year are to be held at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 19. The Cherry Circle Club has won the team championship for a number of years consistently and won last year.

W. H. Powell, chairman of the athletic committee, stated that the Chicago Athletic Association would concentrate its training efforts on evolving a representative team for the National Amateur Athletic Union championship games which are to be held in New Jersey in September. The club was represented last year in the nationals by 10 men, placing fourth with 17 points.

### MAXWELL MOTOR'S POSITION BETTER

Maxwell Motor has paid off \$5.750 .-000 in notes since April, 1922, and still has close to \$6,000,000 cash. In April Maxwell anticipated the paydue in 1922. Of \$4,000,000 notes due in 1923, \$1,750,000 are now being paid off. It is planned to pay off the balance of the 1923 notes before the close of the year, leaving \$4,000,000

The question of dividends on the "A" stock is not likely to be taken C. M. LeCount of the liquidation this coming fall of the re-New Rochelle Rowing Club, New Ro-chelle, N. Y.; L. M. Scharfe, Arun-del Boat Club of Baltimore, and four in line for dividend discussion as the refive others.

Hoover has consented to compete in only \$4,000,000, representing notes

> NEW YORK, Aug. 2—Dr. R. H. Sayre, president of the United States Revolver Association, yesterday announced that all those who intend trying for a place on the team that will represent the United States in the in-ternational competition at Milan, Italy, Sept. 12 to 20, inclusive, should send their entries to him at 14 West Forty-Eighth Street at once. The trials for the team are to be held on the range of the Marine Corps at Quantico, Va., the team sails Aug. 23.

> AUSTRIAN CURRENCY AID To prevent a further rise in the value f foreign currencies, the Government is preparing, among other restrictive measures, to limit the importation of flour, coal and fats for eight weeks

# WESBROOK WINS IN TWO ROUNDS

Only Few Matches Played in the Western Tennis Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau CHICAGO, Aug. 2-Rain interfered with yesterday's program of singles play in both the men's and women's play in both the men's and women's

York State Committee, in opposition
to the project. Mr. Gibbs made a
pionship tournament at the South Side

Wesbrook, making his first appear-

ance in the tourney after matches had been held open for him two days, eliminated H. A. Biossat of the home club with ease, 6-3, 6-1, and F. T. O'Brien in the second round, 6-2, 6-2. Johnson forged through two brackets of play, when he put out H. S. Knox of Chicago, and S. R. Durand of Milwaukee in successive matches. None of the women's matches was completed, although two of the players from other cities were pushed ahead in the schedule through the posting by the committee of forfeits in their favor. These players were Miss Jessie Grieve of Los Angeles, new singles champion of the Missouri Valley Tennis Association, and Mrs. Ruth Reise of Saugatuck, Mich., a sharer in Michigan state titles. Mrs. Reise essayed to play a second round event against Miss K. M. Waldo, who is entered in the tournament from Milwaukee, but rain stopped the contest after Miss Waldo had won the first set, 6-2, and the rest of the satisfactory manner. match was postponed until this after-

Doubles matches are scheduled to start today in the men's class, and due tional doubles championships, which will be one of the honors going to the winning team, this play is attracting keen interest. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES-First Round W. K. Wesbrook, Detroit, defeated H. A. Piossat, Chicago, 6-3, 6-1.

Second Round W. K. Wesbrook defeated F. T. O'Brien, W. R. Westrook detected F. T. O'Break, Chicago, 6-2, 6-2, R. A. Johnson, Parkersburg, defeated H. S. Knox. Chicago, 6-1, 6-2. C. J. Weber, Chicago, defeated E. E. Wiley, Chicago, 6-2, 6-3. Third Round

R. A. Johnson, Parkersburg, defeated

win, Chicago, 6-4, 6-1.
WOMEN'S SINGLES-First Round Miss Jessie Grieve, Los Angeles, eated Miss J. Keilman, Chicago, by default.

# Miss Ruth Reise, Saugatuck, Mich., defeated Miss June Epperson, Chicago, by default. MR. HARDING IS COMMENDED

BY CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE service inaugurated by Theodore Roosevelt, more than any interventhe Committee on Foreign Service of the League. The members of that committee are: Ellery C. Stowell, Richard H. Dana, Ogden H. Hammond, Frederick J. Kingsbury and

The report said the survey just completed "seems to indicate that an earnest effort has been made to re-tain the services of men of experience and to appoint to diplomatic persons with qualifications in diplo-

Aside from the officials of the State Department who were struggling with the complex problems of international first years of the war, 1914-1916, few people realize how much the American Government was handicapped by the lack of training of most of the men who held responsible positions in the diplomatic corps. Pitted against the trained diplomatists who conducted affairs in most of the foreign offices who represented the European governments as ambassadors and ministers, the inexperienced American representatives frequently were misled into making erroneous reports to the State Department on matters of vital importance. Deliberate attempts were made to exclude them from information which they should

### Trained Men Are Needed This inefficiency in the foreign serve

current events.

have had and not a few of the Ameri-

gether such information as they did

obtain into an analytical narrative of

cans lacked the skill to piece to

ice was no reflection on the character or intelligence of the men in the American dimplomatic service. Sec- ever before upon an impartial deterspeech before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States: patent fact is that you cannot have of relative merit and an efficiency an efficient foreign service without rating prepared by a board of review secure trained men without an ade quate system for their selection and maintenance and; you cannot keep country unless you offer reasonable opportunities for promotion."
Of the total of nine ambassadors

appointed by President Harding, the report of the National Civil Service Reform League calls attention to the fact that five have had previous experience in the diplomatic service of the United States. They are: John W. Riddle, former Ambasador to Russia, appointed Ambassador to Argentine: Henry P. Fletcher, appointed Ambassador to Belgium; William M. Collier, former Minister to Spain, appointed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (Special) - | Ambassador to Chile; Myron T. Her-Credit is given by the National Civil rick, reappointed Ambassador to Harding and Charles E. Hughes, Sec- ister to Portugal, appointed Ambasretary of State, for carrying out the sador to Spain. Also Edwin V. Morpolicies with respect to the diplomatic gan, appointed Ambassador to Brazil by President Taft, has been retained in

office by President Harding. There are 30 ministers now repreing administration. A survey of the senting the United States in foreign appointments of President Harding to countries, and of these the committee the American diplomatic service has found that six of the new appointees were men of previous diplomatic experience and eight were appointees of President Wilson, who have been re-tained in office. Six of these eight Wilson appointees were promoted from the rank of secretary of legation, and President Harding also has made promotion of a similar nature. Four ambassadors, 16 ministers, two agents and consuls general and one minister resident and consul general appointed posts by President Harding were men without any previous diplomatic experience.

# President is Commended

"While many of the 23 appointrelations and negotiations during the ments of persons without previous diplomatic experience operated as a through legations and embassies. In recognition of political obligations the evil of such appointments is largely abated by the present Administration and contrasts favorably with the records of the first year of the other administrations," said the report. "For this record President Harding and Secretary Hughes are to commended. President Hardins furthermore is deserving of commen dation in that he selected for Secretary of State a man of the highest qualifications and one devoted to the In the consular service the commit

tee found "an unequaled record of adherence to the merit system." ing the first fifteen months of the present administration not a single exception has been made to the rule requiring appointment to the consular service through examination. original appointments all have been made in accordance with this rule from the eligible list, and promotions have been based more strictly than retary Hughes said recently in a mination of the relative efficiency of the officers in the service. The basis "The of all promotions has been a report

There have been 102 consular appointments under the Harding administration. Fifteen of these were class (the lowest grade) consuls taken from the eligible list of those who had passed an examination and the other 87 were promotions of men all of whom had had long experience. The verage experience was 10 years.

In the secretarial grades of the diplomatic service there have been 38 appointments. Seventeen of these were original appointments of men to the lowest grade secretaries from the lists of those who had passed exami-nations. The remaining 21 were promotions to higher classes whose experience in the diplomatic service ranged from 12 to 6 years.

# ST. LAWRENCE PLAN

Buffalo Senator Voices Opposition to Deep Waterway Scheme QUEBEC, July 28 (Special Corre-

spondence) — A strong declaration against the international scheme for a deep waterway from the ocean to the Great Lakes by way of the St. Lawrence was made in an interview here by H. L. Gibbs, state Senator, of Buffalo, N. Y., representing the Fifth District, and chairman of the New Tennis Club here, but not before a number of out-of-town performers had advanced in the play. W. K. Wesbrook of Detroit and R. A. Johnson of Parkersburg, W. Va., were two of the visiting contenders who won matches. Said, 'but its practicability has never when the plane and while here consulted with Gen. Its beginning. Unfortunately, however, there is no flying field close to the center of London, and the first few miles of the journey, therefore, must be made by automobile. The air-visiting contenders who won matches. Said, 'but its practicability has never planes actually start from Croydon and the first few planes actually start from Croydon and the first few planes actually start from Croydon and the first few planes actually start from Croydon and the first few planes actually start from Croydon and the first few planes actually start from Croydon and the first few planes actually start from Croydon and the first few planes actually start from Croydon and the first few planes actually start from Croydon and the first few planes actually start from Croydon and the first few planes actually start from Croydon and the first few planes actually start from Croydon and the first few planes actually start from Croydon and the first few planes actually start from Croydon and the first few planes actually start from Croydon and the first few planes actually start from Croydon and the first few planes actually start from Croydon and the first few planes actually start from Croydon and the first few planes for the first few pla been proved and many of its former airport, or, to give its full official ti-adherents are falling away. The fact tle, from the London Terminal Aerothat no shipowner, shipper or captain has yet favored the plan is the most formidable argument against it. The Federal Government estimates have placed the cost at \$262,700,000, while Hugh Cooper, an international waterways authority says that it would take

no less than \$1,500,000,000. "Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Com-merce, in a speech made in New York in October, 1920, before the Inter-national Joint Commission, prophesied that there would be no grain exported in 10 years if the farmer did not increase his yield per acre, and that as the deep waterways scheme would take a decade to complete there would be no use spending that amount of time and gigantic sum of money for direct grain export, if there was none available." Mr. Gibbs stated that his committee had presented four reports to the federal authorities, which he believed answered all questions in a ing from the field, besides the official

IDAHO HAS GOOD CROPS Long unbroken sunshine has mad ditions for Idaho irrigated wheat to the keen competition for the trip Grain is heading and ready to fill, indi-to Chestnut Hills, Mass., for the nacating excellent yields. All fruit and other irrigated crops, including sugar beets, are in good condition.

# H. L. GIBBS AGAINST FINEST TYPE OF FLYING FIELD. USED BY LONDON TO PARIS LINE

Croydon Airport, London Terminus, Is Equipped With Every Known Device to Facilitate Commercial Aviation

(By EDWARD P. WARNER) PARIS, July 18 (Special Correspondence)—It is best that a tour of Europe by air begin at London. It is a natural terminus, from which there is but one possible direction of travel by air since it was on the London-Paris line that modern aerial transport had its beginning. Unfortunately, however,

rangements there must be reproduced in general, although perhaps not in detail, at any other important airport, particularly one to be used for international traffic, the field and its ac-

cessories merit description in detail The field itself is large, although it provides no more space than is needed for the departure of large and heavily laden airplanes. It is completely cases, and the buildings are all ardistance from the entrance. buildings themselves comprise hangars for reserve aircraft and for over-night storage, an inn, a restaurant, buildings. The office-building of each company, and there are six of them at present operating from Croydon includes waiting-rooms for passen gers arriving at the field some time before the departure of their airplane Since the traffic at Croydon is all international, it is necessary, of

With the first reports, none of

Ambassador who has returned to the

tion became rife as to his successor.

Fletcher, American Ambassador to

intimated when he brought his services

in organizing the budget to a success-

ful termination that he would be glad of the opportunity to use him for other

General Dawes was in France during

the war and made an excellent record

there. He understands the French sit-

uation and is capable of dealing with

international financial and economic

problems, which is what the Adminis-

ration particularly desires in its Eu-

ropean ambassadors at this time, and

Dr. C. G. Abbot of the Smithsonian

cient examination of conditions on the

above 60 degrees below zero, and be-

Dr. Abbot's investigations have not

Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune

are in a gaseous state, and, being far

subject to extremely low temperatures.

On the other hand, Mercury is subject

to intense heat, and, like our moon.

is a waterless and airless waste. Like

wise the sun is too hot for a place

Thus he finds no place in our astro

nomical system, aside from the earth

itself, in which life as it is understood

might exist, unless it be Venus. He is

inclined strongly to think it possible

on that planet. "Here," he says, "con-

ditions are most favorable: Venus re-

flects light as if it were all cloudy,

and so probably it contains plenty of

moisture. Its temperature is about

the same as that of the earth, and all

patible with the existence of intelli-

the entire stellar universe in his con-

demnation, and he expresses the opin-

on that among the distant stars there

probably may be "thousands of dark habitable globes," which, however, are

so far away that we cannot know about

solid desert.

removed

of abode.

gent life."

them.

nowhere more than in France.

work of the first importance.

course, to arrange for examination of passports and baggage. Incoming passengers must be separated from friends who come to meet them until those formalities are complied with, quite in accordance with the practice on the arrival of ocean liners. To facilitate this separation and examination, a "dock" of macadam has been built out from the side of the field, terminating in a stretch of macadam about 100 feet square. All non-official visitors are excluded from this "dock" when an airplane is coming into the field. The pilot Since Croydon is typical of the best practice in laying out fields for commercial affectaft, and since the drives the machine up to the edge of office, where the aerodrome porters have taken their baggage and where the staff constantly in large enough to make the examination very brief.

Although such points as those just described are most likely to catch the eye of the arriving traveler, who lacks aeronautical experience, they are not the most important from a fenced in, an absolute necessity in all cases, and the buildings are all arranged in a group along one side, ex-cept for a few shops located at a The is essential that reliable meteoro-logical information be available before the start of a flight, and it is no less important that the traffic managers of the various lines should be informed at all times as to what their machines are doing and as to the probable hour of their arrival, in readiness for the next flight.

These requirements are taken care of at Croydon by three large blackoards mounted along the edge of the field. One is simply a traffic record. on which the time of departure of each airplane is entered to be followed by the time of arrival as soon as the trip is completed. News of the arrival and departure of machines at the other termini of their various routes is sent immediately to Croydon by radiotelegraphy. The other two blackboards have painted on them a map of northwestern Europe, with the air routes from London to Paris, Brussels, and Amsterdam indicated. These are used for detailed indication of the progress of traffic and for weather reporting.

A number of intermediate stations along the routes are equipped with United States will not go back to France in an official capacity, specula- radio apparatus, and report the passage of each airplane. Many of the airplanes themselves, too, carry radiotelephones, and therefore are able to Belgium, would be named, but this was keep constantly in communication not taken seriously in Washington. It with the station at Croydon. It is is considered more probable that the known where all airplanes are at every President would favor sending Charles moment, and their progress along the G. Dawes to Paris. He thinks very route is marked by shifting miniature highly of General Dawes' abilities and metal airplanes along the map, and pinning them in place. Markers of different colors are used for airplanes belonging to the different companies.

The reporting of weather conditions also is dependent on radio. Frequent reports are broadcast from about a dozen stations. These reports give not only the ordinary meteorological information but also such features of particular interest to air pilots as the height of the clouds and the degree of visibility, or maximum distance at which it is possible to distinguish objects of any sort. As fast as this information is received, it is posted on the third blackboard, and the pilot starting for a flight has only to system virtually say the American Institution is not of those who believe people are not qualified for self rule. that there is a possibility of electrical that there is a possibility of electrical ditions will get better or worse as he communication from Mars to the earth proceeds on his way. In case he has for the very good reason, as he sees it, to fly through fog or above the clouds that there is nobody there to send for part of the distance, his prelimcommunications. He has made a suffi- inary study of the weather board tells him what course he should steer, alfaraway planet to satisfy himself that lowing for winds of the velocity and he temperature there never rises direction shown on the chart.

So keenly realized in Great Britain sides that the face of the planet is a is the importance of meteorological service to aeronautics that the whole of that service, including all weather peen confined to Mars. He finds that forecasting, has been placed under upiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune the control of the Air Ministry.

The arrangements so far described from solar influences, are are of use under all weather conditions and in connection with all sorts of flights. For certain types of flying, however, special provision must be made, and this is especially true of night flying. Although night flying is ot yet a regular feature of the London-Paris route, two experimental trips have been made at night, and Croydon is fully equipped to receive he pilot arriving after dark.

The equipment consists of a lighthouse throwing its rays downward on a white patch on the ground and also casting an upward beam to be picked up from afar, together with a set of landing lights sunk flush with the surface of the field. There are eight rows of landing lights, arranged in star formation, and controlled from a signal tower so that, by switching Dr. Abbot does not, however, include on the appropriate combination of the direction in which the pilot should

land can be indicated. With such provision, and with proper lights on the airplane itself, a skillful pilot finds it almost as easy to land at night as by day.



# Washington's Passing Show

Washington, Aug. 1. | unless it were known in advance that RTHUR CAPPER (R.), Senator he would accept. from Kansas, cannot see his way clear to agree with those of which have received official sanction, his colleagues who do not accept the that Myron T. Herrick, the American R. Durand, Milwaukee, 6-4, 2-5, 8-6, E. W. Wilson, Chicago, defeated Carl ecker, Chicago, 6-1, 6-0. T. H. Cochran, Chicago, defeated Joseph thon plan, and to demonstrate that ewin, Chicago, 6-4, 6-1.

WOMEN'S SUNCY S. Print Pound in its opposition he quotes Charles It was at first said that Henry P. E. Hughes, Secretary of State, as a strong supporter of the system.

He refuses to agree that more money is spent under the present method than under the old and cites the fact that more than \$1,000,000 was paid out in behalf of one candidate for the Presidential nomination before the last Republican Convention, while, per contrast, Col. Smith Brookhart expended only \$453 in his ecent successful contest for the Republican senatorial nomination in

"Under the old convention system Service Reform League to President France; Cyrus E. Woods, former Min- large sums changed hands and privileges costly to the people were bar-tered away," he said. "Conventions were packed and nominations bought In primary contests most of the money is spent for postage and printing for conveying information about candidates and issues.

"Those who oppose the primary cannot go along with the President, Secretary Weeks and Senator Watson. Instead of abolishing the primary it should be extended. I hope to see the day when nominations for the Presidency will be by primary." 4 4

It begins to look as though Washington never would have a street called "President Street" or anything like it. Several efforts have been made in that direction, the last one very recently, and all have failed.

Sixteenth Street has been favored. It is a fine, broad thoroughfare, running directly north from the Executive Mansion and fairly threading its way the last few years many fine residences have sprung up, and these extend far out into what until recently was open country.

The street would do justice to the name, but the District Commissioners nipped the last effort in the bud with an adverse report on the ground that to change the name would result in confusion. Such was found to be the case when, a few years ago, the name actually was changed to that of "The Avenue of the Presidents." The designation was continued for only a year or two. The public never accepted it and the street was colloquially known other conditions are apparently comas Sixteenth Street.

The intimation made by President Harding some time ago, that when the identity of the person whom he had to be American representachosen tive on the commission to adjust the American claims against Germany and the German claims against the United States became known it would prove a pleasing surprise, coupled with the announcement of the Secretary of State that it would be "an outstanding American figure whose judgment, integrity and impartiality could not be questioned," led to the belief that the President might be contemplating the appointment of Woodrov Wilson to the place. It is not be-lieved, however, that the former President would accept such a responsi-bility if it were tendered to him, and of course, he would not be named

ROVINCETOV PILGRIMS' FIRST LANDING

round trip to CAPE COD on large reless equipped, iron steamship DOROTHY BRADFORD Fare—Round Trip \$3.00; One Way \$1.75
Leaves Wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., Boston, DAILY
9:30 A. M., Sundays and Holidays 10 A. M.
Daylight Saving Time
Staterooms Refreshments Orchestra

# PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

# The Vagaries of the Censorship That Cinema War Drums Aroused

number of influential people who had only a passing interest in the moral but who welcomed any propo-

of the people do not think, she hit upon a half truth and caused herself a vast deal of trouble. She omitted one word. She should have said that 85 per cent of the people do not think constructively. The United States is actually governed by the 15 per cent actually governed by the 15 per cent with whom to think is to act. The figure is arbitrary, and in the nature of things must lack statistical author-over, is the fact that to edit a picture ity, but it is sufficiently near accuracy

It is the thinking of this 15 per cent which produces reforms—call approved by the boards of other states. The most active censorship is to be prove or disapprove their activities as found in New York, Pennsylvania, you may, it must be admitted that Ohio, Kansas and Chicago, and each in this small percentage of the popula-board has its individual prejudices. tion are to be found the most cultured One will react violently to spectacles and intelligent people. These intelli- of crime while another finds its bete gent people looked upon the screen noire in domestic irregularities. Then with increasing disfavor, as the screen there is the National Board of Review was evolving, with its cheap senti-but since it has no official status and mentalism, its crimes of violence, its operates under the sufferance of the distortion of life, all thrown into grotesque disproportion by the innate Picture Industry, it is tolerated rather

measure of restraint which was sure its decisions are accepted in lieu of to muffle the raucous din of the drums. local supervision. The interests They permitted censorship to be established. They would as readily have it was organized have since seen a agreed to measures, if constitutionally great light and are leaning heavily practicable, to limit moving picture upon it to deliver them from the entertainments to half an hour, to re- larger peril. duce the number of theaters, to curtail the output, to provide that only college professors might be licensed as producers, or to employ any other limits upon the thing which was fas-tening itself so tenaciously upon the popular fancy.

Newspapers and the Screen A moment's reflections should have

been sufficient to convince the censors that they were brought into being not as an expression of an awakened public morality. In almost every daily newspaper there is a far greater parade of immorality and a more persistent tendency toward the creation of criminals by suggestion, than the screen ever dared attempt. Yet a movement to place similar restraints upon newspapers would have been overwhelmingly defeated. Nor is this due to any deep-rooted conviction that freedom of speech is sacred. That doctrine cannot be invoked in the interest of the sensational type of magazines which thrive upon tawdry on, yet only when they circulate the grossest immoralities has it been possible to bring them under the ban, and then the ordinary police powers have proved sufficient. The experience with the stage has been similar, and determined efforts to close down plays that are positively indecent, have been defeated with few exceptions, and here again the police authority has been able to satisfy public requirements. The functioning 15 per cent was well aware that the police had ample

power to keep immoral entertainment off the screen, but they welcomed censorship because they were assured that it would go farther than the police, in the nature of their duties, could go. This governing element did not find in the sensational newspaper, magazine and play the crude vulgarities and distortions that had debased the moving picture. At their worst, these others were modified and softened by the context of printed word and dialogue. The copy-books of childhood impart the information that "actions speak louder than words." The actions of the moving picture, compared with other forms of narration not merely speak louder-they shout, they scream, they shriek.

The Splendid Exceptions

To would be unjust not to interpose the admission that there have been splendid exceptions to this blanket indictment of vulgarity. Though few Entrance Fee Now in proportion to the total output, there have been occasional pictures humanized by such fine personalities as those of Will Rogers, Mary Pickford, Charles Ray, Douglas Fairbanks. There have

Censorship, then, was established visitor was called upon to pay an with arbitrary and absolute power extravagant sum. which it proceeded to exercise with But no, it is only from 50 centimes amazing lack of intelligence. If it to one franc! Only one little franc had enunciated a general program for to visit the whole of the Louvre! Was the guidance of producers, and had it really worth so many words? It is observed that program in its judgments, there could have been no legitimate ground for complaint. Instead trance fee being asked for each secof this, it has operated by rule of tion. But even then there is no exaggerthumb, and the resulting decisions ated demand, above all as one finds have been often ludicrous and confus-

This is the second of three articles by Mr. Bartlett on motion picture censorship. The first was printed in The Christian Science Monitor on July 26. By RANDOLPH BARTLETT

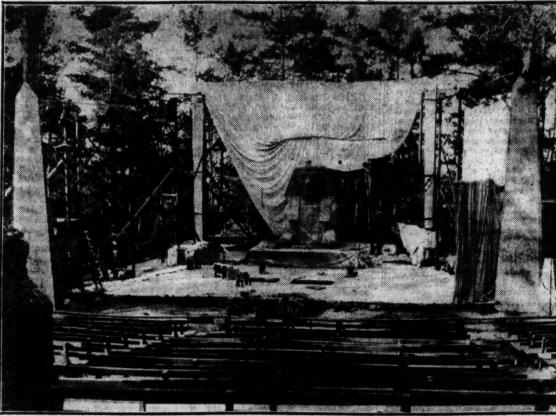
HE truth is that motion-picture

Concerning to the state of t THE truth is that motion-picture censorship arose out of the demand of an intensely active, though relatively small percentage of the population, provoked by a relatively small but intensely unscrupulous body of producers. While the proponents of censorship were few in number they immediately were strengthened by the support of a large number of influential people who had speech from a servant specifically stating that the host wished his guest issue, but who welcomed any propo-sition which promised to ameliorate bewildering was a decision of the same in any manner whatsoever the blatant vulgarity, the deafening noise of the ture in which a banker gets a rought when a member of the moving picture censorship board of Ohio, Mrs. Snow said, recently, that 85 per cent of the people do not think sho his get rid of want you to help upon a help of the people when the says, "I want you to help upon a help of the people do not think sho his get rid of want you to help upon a help of the people want you have the people when the people want you have the people was taken upon the next subtitle where the banker explains, "You are to frame up evidence by which I can

get a divorce.

These are fair examples of stupid censoring, and in the files of every so that it will comply with the thumbrules of a board in one state is no assurance that in this form it will be National Association of the Motion element of emphasis carried to the ultimate extreme of exaggeration.

When censorship was proposed, the majority of this body that functions actively in the government, saw in it a of independence, and in several states



Stage Setting for "Caesar and Cleopatra" at Carmel Forest Theater

# Paderewski to Open

NEW YORK, July 20 (Special Cor-NEW YORK, July 20 (Special Correspondence)—Ignace Jan Paderew-ski, the planist, is expected to make self that he could play as well as he States next winter, giving recitals and taking part as soloist with orchestras to align his native country on the side and traveling as far west at least as of the Allies. Kansas City. He was said tonight to Upon coming here from California be booked for 54 appearances, and a few weeks ago, he began to devote his manager has been arranging dates time to making records for the phonoonly since July 16.

engagement with a recital at Bridgeport, Conn., on Nov. 10, goes from

Paderewski to Open
American Tour Nov. 10

year—in fact ever since his final withdrawal from European politics and his return to the United States in the spring of 1921. He practiced last summer, last winter, and this spring at his studio in Paso Robles, Cal., and always those among their champions the carly part of this summer here. 80 Appearances in United States rest of the summer at his villa on Lake Geneva, Switzerland. He did not make about 80 appearances in the United did when he left music in war time

graph and the reproducing piano. He Mr. Paderewski opens his American continued at the task of recording and revising until he completed a list of graph records, to be issued in August, also his reproducing-piano records, are said to comprise the following

Mendelssohn, "Spinning Song : Liszt, second and tenth rhapsodies; Chopin, berceuse, two mazurkas, two waltzes, two Polish songs; Paderewski. noc-turne. W. P. T.

### Organists Meet in Chicago for 15th Annual Convention

CHICAGO, July 31 (Special Corpart of America assembled in Chicago when the National Association of Organists opened its fifteenth annual convention today. The meetings torium Hotel. The convention closes on Aug. 4. Although the association vill make Kimball Hall its headquarters there will be meetings in other places and organ recitals will be given in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, St. James' Episcopal Church, Chicago Theater and Madi. started with a reception at the Audinah Temple. In the last-named auditorium a recital will be given in which the two consoles will be used simultaneously by Henry S. Fry and Rollo F. Maitland. Other recitalists who will be 'heard will be Clarence Eddy, Lynnwood Farnam, A. Gordon Ernest MacMillan Mitchell, E. Albert Tufts.

The exercises of the National Association of Organists will not be con-fined to recital-giving. Papers dealing with organ playing or composition will be read by Felix Borowski, John Alden Carpenter, Peter C. Lutkin and Dr. Paul Sabine.

Boguslawski. Among the planists of not too improbable for enjoyment, and Chicago, Mr. Boguslawski has attained a high position. In a performance of Beethoven's so-called "Moonlight" Sonata, in the variations back to the screen in a sentimental by Brahms on a theme by Paganini, story of a little orphan who just and in some smaller works by Schubert, Mendelssohn, MacDowell, Colhappiness in the development of her lins and Chopin, the concert-giver gift of music. made it clear that his artistic "Hurricane's imagination, his ability to make technique serve the ends of musical feel-Dorothy Dalton appears in one of the ing and his understanding of tonal röles she plays so well. As the rov-gradation are admirable features of ing, wild, adventurous child of a pia pianistic style that not always is rate, she sails the ocean accompanied in evidence in the work of virtuosi, by a monkey and other equally fan-Mr. Boguslawski's finest accomplish- tastic companions. ments were put forth in Brahms' variations, a composition which, it may be added, has been greatly favored by recitalists this season. It is not, however, one of those the Peavey Memorial Library. The

Pianist Expected to Make About the early part of this summer here, who protest that the public is expectthe mirror up to life, and gives us physical happenings, we should be content. They protest that no camera that action, and plenty of it, is all we can expect the screen to give us.

But Maurice Tourneur, director for Goldwyn, will have none of such apol-

"Motion pictures," he says proudly, have already superseded the speaking stage in ability to portray mental con-flict. We have passed through the physical conflict and crowds, as far as the screen is concerned. What we are after now is the psychology of the thing-the mental action of the char-

"Realism has been emphasized too nuch. I think most of us would prefer to see Africa, for instance, through the eyes of an artist than through the eyes of a photographer. The impres-sion is the important thing.

"Beauty in settings is overdone. pretty background is all right, but the background should never interfere with the dramatic action, which should overshadow all else. Pictures must get away from being merely tales portrayed against a pretty background.

"I believe also that you can express

rience, a fine insight, to the screen.

Pola Negri, the Contenental screen star, is coming to the United States next month to make a big special Paramount picture, according to Jesse. L. Lasky of Famous Players.

Mr. Lasky has just arrived in America after visiting authors and film producing centers in England, France, Germany, Spain, Austria, and Wilbur Hall carried off the rôle and the week and the part of the king; Frank Corbucier was the chancellor; Boyd Oliver played the priest; Fred Myrtle the merchant, and Wilbur Hall carried off the week and the part of the king; Frank Corbucier was the chancellor; Boyd Oliver played the priest; Fred Myrtle the merchant, and Wilbur Hall carried off the rôle and the part of the king; Frank Corbucier was the chancellor; Boyd Oliver played the priest; Fred Myrtle the merchant, and Wilbur Hall carried off the week and the part of the king; Frank Corbucier was the chancellor; Boyd Oliver played the priest; Fred Myrtle the merchant, and Wilbur Hall carried off the week and the week and the part of the king; Frank Corbucier was the chancellor; Boyd Oliver played the priest; Fred Myrtle the merchant, and Wilbur Hall carried off the week and the week and the week and the part of the king; Frank Corbucier was the chancellor; Boyd Oliver played the priest was the chancellor; Boyd Oliver played the week and the week and the week and the part of the king; Frank Corbucier was the chancellor; Boyd Oliver played the priest was the chancellor; Boyd Oliver played the week and the Italy. 0 0 0

"Hurricane's Gal" is a story of ad-

examples of art that the average present exhibit is a one-man show, listener cares to hear often. F. B. Cullen Yates, N. A.

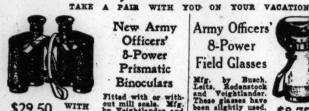
ing and demanding too much of this infant art, or industry. They point out that if the screen faithfully holds back entertaining pictures of actual can photograph inner conflicts and

atmosphere by showing a banging shutter, by indicating the howling of

terian Church, St. James' Episcopal on the speaking stage, mostly in Church, Chicago Theater and Medi-France, and has brought a wide expebegan on the night of July 22 with the

"The Man Unconquerable," starring What was practically the last Jack Holt, is a melogramatic and melogramatic and probable story of a New York business man in the South Seas. It is

# German Army Binoculars and Field Glasses



New Army Officers' 8-Power

Prismatic Binoculars

Army Officers'

8-Power Field Glasses



Shipped upon receipt of price. No C. O. D. orders. If found to be unsatisfactory return at once for refund. Large stock of Sperting Goods, Camping Outfits and Army Goods at reduced prices. New McClellan Army Saddles Complete, \$12.50 H. ANGUS CONNERS CORP., Sporting Goods 88 MASS. AVE., BOSTON, MASS., Near Commonwealth Ave.

# The Forest Theater, Carmel, Cal.

carmel. Cal. (Special Correspondence)—Among the many community theaters throughout the United States, the Forest Theater, in Carmel-by-the-Sea, Cal., is unique. Situated on the Monterey Peningula, Carmel, it should be stated, is a western center for artists of the pen, brush, and pencil, and is beloved by the many "just ordinary" folks who delight in a setting of rustic and natural beauty unspolled by the artificial devices of men, but which is redolent with the charm and atmosphere associated with an artists' colony.

The Forest Theater was founded by

The californians, six by other Americans, 18 by other writers of the language, and two have been translations. This is a truly commendable record, and is in strict accord with the purpose of the theater's supporters, which is "to aid in the development of the dram. in its highest forms, with preference to the work of Carmel."

The thirteenth season opened early in July with three performances of Shaw's "Cæsar and Cleopatra." played and staged entirely by Carmel residents. The production was a great credit to the directors Edward G. Kuster and Hobart P. Glassell, and to the community as a whole. It was CARMEL, Cal. (Special Corre- other Californians, six by

raced hillside on which are benches providing seats for nearly 800, and the stage is a wooden platform (the only level footing in the vicinity) surrounded on three sides by tall pine trees. The orchestra may occupy a real orchestra pit—a hole in the ground located between the stage and the spectators—where it may be heard without obtruding itself in the processors.

and special dances have been arranged for 22. Nineteen of the plays were written by Carmelites, nine by of the summer period.

Denmark, an influential committee

comprising leading Danish-Americans from all parts of the United States, was formed for the purpose

Bohemian Club Jinks

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 31 (Spe-

cial) — The Bohemian Club's annual

ceremony, the "Cremation of Care,"

in the club's own grove of glant red-

Francisco.

of Care."

woods about 100 miles from San

Leading members of the historic club enacted the rôles in all the week

of Old Man Care, in the "Cremation

"Diverting Misadventures of Rosie Krucian, the Bohemian Girl," directed

by David Eisenbach. On the morning

of July 23, there was a concert by the

Bohemian Club orchestra, in the Bohemian Grove. Thursday evening the

same orchestra entertained with a

concert in the grove, under direction

of Alex Raslavsky, and, on Friday night, the "Semi-Centennial High

Following this was presented the

The Forest Theater was founded by Robert Heron in 1910. It is situated on a wooded hillside a few blocks above the town proper, and is well sheltered from both fog and ocean breezes. The auditorium is the terbreezes. was modeled for the occasion by Jo-seph J. Mora and Robert Payne. Mr. Kuster achieved some beautiful light-

signing the stage settings.
Ruth Kuster as Cleopatra, played with a nice appreciation of the satire involved, and Frederick R. Bechdolt, the spectators—where it may be heard without obtruding itself in the spectators' line of vision! Back the large cast gave intelligent porstage arrangements are quite complete, and the electrical equipment is the entire production was in keeping said to be equal to that in any out with the high ideals of the Forest

door theater in the United States.

Fifty-four plays have been presented here, 36 by resident directors and 18 by visitors. Twenty-one have Junipera Serra is to be produced next been first productions. Original music at the Forest Theater, by a cast of has been written for 12 of the plays, professionals under the direction of Garnet Holme. Other local produc-tions will be staged before the close

Danish-Americans Give

Statue to Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, July 18 (Special Correspondence)—Shortly after the passing of King Christian IX, the grandfather of the present King of Denmark, an influential committee

Reginald Travers.

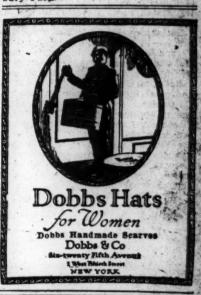
Members of Walter Hampden's com pany, which closed in St. Paul at the States, was formed for the purpose of presenting a statue of the former King, to be placed in the Royal Palace of Christiansborg, Copenhagen, when it some day rose from its ashes. This massive palace was destroyed by fire in 1883.

Now, after about 40 years, the new palace is nearly finished and the statue has arrived and has been placed on its plinth of American granite in the audience chamber, where it has found a befitting place, and the tour was continued on that where it has found a befitting place, and the tour was continued on the and where it will prove a slient yet basis. As the season went on busi-convincing witness of the unchang-ing love of the Danish-Americans for all the way to the coast and back, but the old country. The statue is modeled by a Danish-American scluptor, Gutzon Borglum.

The statue was accompanied by an address to King Christian X, with a covering the deductions of the session, amounting in all to \$7,940. None of the players had the slightest hint that they were to be the recipients of such a generous gift.

cial) — The Bohemian Club's annual male rôle in his own comedy, "The play was presented in the Bohemian Spite Corner," when that piece is acted

such a generous gift,



# Coward Shoe

# Your Best Foot Forward

With every step in a Coward Shoe you are putting your best foot forward; not that one foot is better than the other but that both become best when properly shod.

And in Coward Shoes you are properly shod. Always the finest of leathers, always superior workmanship, always trim appearance.

Furthermore, you are correctly fitted, we insist upon that, and we have the styles and size range to fit every member of your family.

For Men, Women and Children.

James S. Coward 260-274 Greenwich St., N. Y., Near Warren St. (Sold Nowhere Else)



Drawn from photo by Bain, N. Y. Ignace Jan Paderewski

ence)-The law of December, 1921, been exquisite creations such as Mau- which instituted an entrance fee for rice Tourneur's "Prunella" and "The all museums, historical monuments, in New York and two in Boston, Chi-Blue Bird." These exceptions are and national palaces, has now come significant, for here is found that re-straint which alone can modify the cussed at the time, and even now enestraint which alone can modify the tendency of the moving picture toward extreme emphasis and consequent distortion, by utilizing the elements of suggestion and the rules of proportion.

To hear the tendency of the moving picture toward mies of the entrance fee express their indignation and deplore that the critical state of the finances required such an unpleasant expedient. To hear them talk one would think that the training may an expedient of the state of the finances required such as the time, and even now enterprise the property of the moving picture toward mies of the entrance fee express their indignation and deplore that the critical state of the finances required such as the property of the moving picture toward mies of the entrance fee express their indignation and deplore that the critical state of the finances required such as the property of the moving picture toward mies of the entrance fee express their indignation and deplore that the critical state of the finances required such as the property of the picture of the finances required such as the property of the picture of the finances required such as the picture of the finances required such as the picture of the finances required such as the picture of the pictur

trance fee being asked for each secing to producers who have honestly as much as anybody can visit in a day. tried to anticipate restrictions.

On the other hand, no entrance fee is For example, one rule is that the actual commission of a crime must not be shown, as this excites the plastic minds of the young and unthinking to the commission of similar orime.

there to New Haven and Hartford, Conn., and comes here to give a refor Louvre Visitors will be heard with the New York Symphony Orchestra, the Boston Sym-PARIS, July 9 (Special Correspond- phony Orchestra, the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra and other orchestral organizations located on the line of recital programs will be made up, as heretofore, chiefly of works by Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Schumann and

Liszt. The pianist has been continually engaged in practice for more than a

The growth of The Topeka State Bank 8th and Kansas Ave. Topeka-Kansas

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We want your business

# BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

# WORLD SHORTAGE NOW EVIDENT IN **FINE WOOL STOCKS**

### Tariff May Cause Slight Decline in Price-Still Plenty of Crossbred Stocks

medium grades, is firmer in his conof Congress but on the whole it is believed that the bill will probably pass, as Senator Lodge declared early this

week would be the case.

Doubtless, there will be further readjustment of values in a minor way, should the tariff become a law in its present form. There is reason to believe that the wool schedule may be modified in conference—for the price of fine wools which, because of their temporary searcity, have been above the parity of the foreign market, with the proposed duty of 33 cents a pound, scoured content, added, will naturally recede accordingly, although not greatly below the present level of values and perhaps not at all. Should the cur-rent lightweight season just opening show a quick response from the clothing trades for the new goods, this would necessitate the manufacturers coming into the market to cover to a considerable extent, for stocks of wool are not heavy in America, nor yet

Th pinch of wool stocks through out the world seems likely to become CRUDE OIL USE more pronounced during the coming year. Fine wools, especially, have been reduced to very narrow compass by the continued heavy demand for fine goods both in the United States and abroad, so that the big post-war surplus has now practically disap-peared. Meantime, the demand for crossbred wools, especially of the medium to low grades, has been slow and the British-Australian Wool Realization Association is now carrying in stock something over 1,000, bales of its holdings of cross bred wools, a legacy of the war. has no intention, however, of selling these wools under the current market levels and has withdrawn its offerings of these wools from the London market through the September sales and until such time as the consumptive demand for such wools improve

The position of the B. A. W. R. is rendered the more tenable by th fact that there has been a big declin in the production of medium to lo crossbred wools in South America Following the return to popularity o fine wools subsequent to the war an the consequent neglect of medium to low grade wools, the markets in Sout America stagnated and some of th estancieros in the more remote se tions of Argentina found it unprofit able to drive their sheep in for shear ing and where practicable had them slaughtered for the export mutton

Now, according to a recent report b the Government, the number of sheep has been reduced to such an exten that the next clip in Argentina is estimated at about 181,000,000 pounds of a decline of about 131,000,000 pound in the last two years. Fortunatel the clips of Australia and New Zealan show some indication of "comin back" next season, competent observe ers looking for a 10 per cent increase in those two colonies, while in th United States there ought also to be moderate increase in the flocks, cor sidering the amount of protection to l a moderate increase in the flocks, con sidering the amount of protection to b afforded in the tariff.

The American Woolen Company ha completed this week its openings of lightweight goods for next spring an summer. It is, perhaps, too early to say what the results of these openings will be, although a fairly good interest is being shown on fancy goods, especially in woolen lines, where prices and styles are most attractive. Staple worsteds do not appear to have received the response which the relatively low prices on them would seem to justify, although it would seem inback into popular favor. The activity of wool manufacturing machinery has not particularly decreased during the last month. Government statistics covering activity of such machinery. on the first of this month, in fact, showed a slight increase in the percentage of machinery active to the total reported by 958 manufacturers

operating 1153 mills. Current demand in the local wool market seems to include all grades of wool both combing and carding, although certain large houses report relatively greater interest in threeeighths grades than in any other qualities. Sales of three-eighths quality territory wool have been effected a clean basis of 88 to 93 cents for good to choice high grade wool. Sales of half-blood staple are re-ported all the way from \$1.08 to ported all the way from \$1.08 to \$1.17\%, the latter for choice selected \*1gh grade Montana wool, while fine staple is quoted at \$1.30 to \$1.35 for graded wool and the usual run of combing territory fine and medium in the original bags at \$1.20 to \$1.25.

Some fine Ohio delaine, estimated to shrink about 60 per cent has been offered for sale at 54 cents, a decline of a cent a pound. Some interest in medium scoured wools is reported at around 60 cents for three-eighths qualities, including scoured East Indias, which declined 20 per cent at the sales held in Liverpool last week, compared with the June sale, although London has kept very firm on crossbreds and has shown an advancing tendency on merinos, which strength has been reflected in Bradford to a marked degree, to makers refusing to consider much under 54 pence for good 64s tops for October delivery, good 64s tops for October delivery, The Studebaker Corporation has made compared with 51 pence a fortnight price reductions ranging from \$70 to \$300 or three weeks ago.

### MACK TRUCKS IS SHOWING STEADY **EXPANSION IN NET**

Mack Trucks, Inc., net in the three months ended June 30 is estimated in excess of \$1,500,000, equal after full dividends for the year on \$10,921,981 first and \$5,331,700 second 7 per cent preferred to between \$2 and \$3 a share on 283,108 shares of common.

Earnings have shown consistent ex-Senate late last week on the wool pression extended into the first two schedule of the proposed new tariff, March, demand for trucks showed a the holder of free wool in the United big increase. March earnings alone States and more especially of wool of of more than \$300,000 wiped out a \$60. 000 loss in the previous two months rectain grades, is finder in instruction of the value of his holdings.

There may be a difference of opinion concerning the possibility of the tariff bill being passed at this session ferred and \$1.20 a share on the second preferred. Net in the first quarter totaled \$255,ond preferred.

April earnings exceeded March, and May exceeded April. June was probably the biggest month in the com-pany's history. It is operating at about 70 per cent capacity. It has \$6,000,000 cash, over \$18,000,000 working capital and is in excellent physical condition. Expenses at the plants have been greatly reduced and overhead charges well controlled. The company has no funded debt and no bank loans. At the end of 1921 working capital totaled \$17,254,018, including \$3,222,202 cash. Inventory was cut to the bone, being reduced from \$15,588,848 to \$9,675,583.

When it took over the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation's prop-erty at New Brunswick, N. J., cover-ing about 18 acres, in December, 1919. giving stock therefor, Mack acquired a modern plant with machinery and equipment for something like 20 cents on the dollar. It has enough plant capacity to take care of its business expansion for three years.

# MAKES A RECORD

consumption in June averaged 1,619,567 barrels daily according to the Geological Survey, the largest daily average on record, and an increase of 19,406 over daily average was one day longer than June, its consumption of 49.605,000 barrels was larger than the 48.587,000 in June.

| RAILWAY EARN                                      | INGS           |
|---|----------------|
| CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & June: 1922                  | QUINCY<br>1921 |
| Oper revenue\$13,084,755<br>Oper income 1,961,361 | \$13,343,858   |
| From Jan. 1:<br>Oper revenue\$74,635,952          |                |
| Oper income 12,386,073                            | 11,381,806     |
| SOUTHERN PACIFIC                                  | •              |

| S. | SOUTHERN         | PACIFIC     |              |
|----|------------------|-------------|--------------|
| A. | June             | 1922        | 1921         |
| 1e | Oper revenue\$   |             |              |
| 1e | Oper income      | 4,555,017   | 3,400,607    |
| w  | Oper revenue \$  | 83,205,310  | \$91,967,339 |
| a. | Oper income      | 13,848,888  | 14,333,640   |
| 10 | MINNEAPOLIS, ST. | PAUL &      | SAULTE       |
| u  | STE. MA          | RIE         |              |
| 0  | June:            | 1922        | 1921         |
| h  | Oper revenue     | \$4,204,331 | \$3.281.159  |
|    | Oper income      | 891,135     | †103,704     |
| 2- | From Jan. 1:     |             |              |
|    | Oper revenue\$   |             |              |
| -  | Oper income      | 691,952     | †2,518,787   |
| m  | SEABOARD A       | IR LINI     | E            |
|    |                  |             |              |

| ٠. | a rom oan, L.  |              |              |
|----|--|--------------|--------------|
| -  | Oper revenue   | \$19,254,928 | \$19,378,74  |
|    | Oper income  | 691,952      | 12.518.78    |
|    | SEAROARD   |              |              |
| n  | June:  | 1922         |              |
| n  | Oper revenue   | \$3,600,199  | \$3,056,711  |
|    | Oper income  |              |              |
| y  |  |              |              |
| p  | Oper revenue   | \$22,426,507 | \$22,178,210 |
| t  | Oper income  | 3,665,033    | 1,610,430    |
|    | CHICAGO & EA   | ST ILLI      | NOIS         |
| r  | June:  | 1922         | 1921         |
| 0  | Oper revenue   | \$2,012,422  | \$2,101,847  |
|    | Oper income  | 60,797       | 93,777       |
| ;  | Oper income  |              |              |
| 1  | Oper revenue   | \$11,903,154 | \$12,850,815 |
| 5  | Oper income  | 1,119,477    | †382,322     |
| -  | Manage Colombination of the Co |              |              |

| or      | June:           | 1922        | 1921       |
|---------|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| ds      | O               | \$2.012,422 | \$2,101.8  |
| y,      | Oper Income     |             |            |
| ıd      | Oper revenue    | 11.903.154  | \$12 850 8 |
| ıg      | Oper income     |             |            |
| V-      |                 | -,,,        | 1002,0     |
| se      | †Deficit.       |             |            |
| 1e      | NEW YORK, CHICA | GO & S'     | T. LOUI    |
| a       | June:           | 1922        | Increas    |
| n-      | Oper revenue    | \$2,606,879 | \$397.6    |
| 96      | Oper expenses   | 1,768,778   | 36.8       |
|         | Net revenue     | 838,101     | 360.73     |
| 1-<br>e | Oper income     | 714,597     |            |
|         | Oper revenue\$  | 14.222.570  | \$1,102.20 |
| 18      | Oper expenses   | 9,916,567   | *533.10    |
| of      | Net revenue     | 4.306,003   | 1,635,37   |
| d       | Oper income     | 3,571,304   | 1,493,14   |
| 0       | *Decrease       |             |            |

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY 1922 1921 .....\$13,084,755 \$13,343,856 1.961.361 2.363.090 ..\$74,635,952 \$78,397,915 .. 12,386,Q73 11,381,806

# DIVIDENDS

American Smelters Securities Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on its preferred A and of 1½ per cent on its preferred B stocks, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15. Old Colony Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$3 per share payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1. Hartman Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 18. Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 18.

lar quarterly dividend of \$1.75, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 18.

Electric Investment Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 13/4 per cent/on its preferred stock, payable Aug. 22 to stock of record Aug. 12.

Retirement of the interest-bearing scrip issued by Sears-Roebuck Company in place of dividends will be made at maturity Aug. 15, it is expected.

Homestake Mining declared the usual monthly dividend of 25c a share, payable Aug. 25 to stock of record Aug. 19.

Newmarket Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the common stock, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

The United Railway Electric Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 50c a share on the common stock, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 3. This is the first dividend on the issue since January, 1919, when a quarterly dividend distribution of the same amount was made.

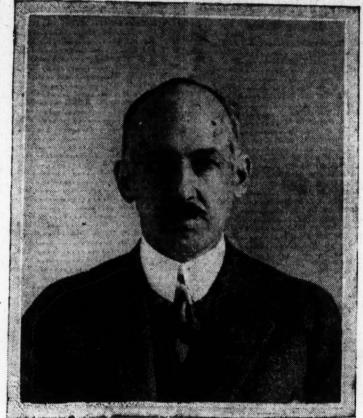
The Piggly Wiggly Stores, Inc., declared

made.

The Piggly Wiggly Stores, Inc., declared a dividend of \$1 a share on the Class A stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15. A dividend of the same amount was paid on June 1, last.

Standard Oil of California declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the stock of \$25 par value, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 19.

STUDEBAKER CUTS PRICES



Photograph by Jamieson

Allan Forbes

OME men say that success depends upon never getting in a rut, upon always being prepared to make a change that seems for the better, but Allan Forbes, president of the State Street Trust Company of Boston, started in as a clerk in the bank he heads today, and has never left the servces of that institution.

A native Bostonian, Mr. Forbes may be considered in every way a representative New Englander. The love that his ancestors of the "clipper days" der is that the dhad for the sea, seems to show itself in the keen interest he displays in been more severe. maritime lore. In his collection of antiques is a large and rare assortment

maritime lore. In his collection of antiques is a large and rare assortment of prints of whaling vessels, as well as a number of ship models, some of which have been skillfully fashioned by his own hand. He has also written a series of authoritative booklets illuminative of early American ocean trade. In the 25 years that have elapsed since Mr. Forbes graduated from Harvard he has become one of the most prominent bankers and business men in the country. He is an officer, director or trustee in nearly 50 organizations. and his interests encompass not only several financial houses and insurance distribution and a decidedly better age in May. Because the latter month companies, but oil and mineral operations, power and transportation projects, tone to retail trade. and manufacturing concerns.

Mr. Forbes' business activities are well balanced by his services as a ural response to the relatively small trustee of the New England Conservatory of Music, and philanthropic work in other educational, social, and benevolent institutions.

In recognition of his work for France and the French people during the war, Mr. Forbes was created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

### SOUTHERN RAILWAY EARNINGS SHOW LARGE INCREASE

Southern Railway in the first half or 5.90 per cent ahead of 1921.

11.85 per cent from 1921; June decreased 3.26 per cent. June ratio of operating expenses, including taxes, to gross was cut to 75.60 per cent

Following tabulation shows Southern Bailway's operations for June and 1921 period:

June gross .....\$11.385,785 \$10,218,486 June op exp and txs 8,608,304 8,898,033 June net ry op inc. 2,420,736 1,098,985 Six months gross ... 61,995,484 62,416,785 Six mos op exp & txs 51,082,697 57.952.012 Six mos net op inc. 8,877,426 2.143,947

The remarkable showing in the first half year reflects a saving in operat-ing expenses which was practically amount of the increase in net oper ating income.

# UNLISTED SECURITIES

(Quoted by Wilson, Hooker & Co.) Bid Ar American Glue com..... 103 \*Dartmouth Mfg. com 270 do pfd 80
\*Douglas Shoe pfd 93
Draper Corp. 153
\*Esmond Mills pfd 95
\*Farr Alpaca Co. 153
\*Fisk Rubber 1st pfd 55
Fairhaven Mills com 162
\*Flint Mills 200
Great Falls Mfg. Co. 97½
\*Greenfield Tap & Die pfd 91½
\*Greylock Mills 225
\*Heywood Wakefield pfd 112
\*Hood Rubber pfd 97
\*Lawrence Gas Co. 113 \*\*Lawrence Gas Co. 113 116

\*Library Bureau pfd . 101½ 104½

\*\*Ludlow Mfg. Assoc. 131 133

\*\*Mass Cotton Mills 142 148

\*\*Nashawena Mills 140

\*\*Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. 226

\*\*Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. 226 \*Nonquitt Spinning Co..... 95
\*Pacific Mills ..... 161 U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle com. 113
U. S. Envelope com . 132
do pfd . 109

\*Walter Baker & Co. Ltd. . 119 \*Wanter Land 116 120
\*Whitman Mills 190
\*West Boylston Mfg. pfd 94
\*West Point Mfg. com 120
Yale & Towne Mfg. com 310 320 \*Tax exempt. Pays extra dividend.

MOTORISTS SHORT MEASURED MOTQBISTS SHORT MEASURED

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 2 (By The Associated Press)—Kansas motorists and other consumers of gasoline lost \$78,995 in the last year in being short measured 394,971 gallons of this commodity with an average sale price of 20c per gallon. This disclosure is made in a report of the second inspection of stations, pumps and measures just completed by the state oil inspection department and made public by State Inspector Hugh C. Duff.

HOUSTON, Aug. 2—Cotton fatures Wickwire Spencer Steel pfd. 70 75 jumped 180 points on the local cotton exchange on receipt of the Government oction report here.

MULLINS BODY'S PROFITS

The Mullins Body Company reports for six months ended June 30 sales of \$1,070,-875, gross profit \$121,038, and net after interest but before taxes of \$456,871 and net after interest but before taxes of \$456,892.

### LARGER SALES BY CHAIN STORES IN FIRST HALF YEAR

So far five of the prominent chain of 1922 showed an increase in net operating income of \$6,733,479, or 314.07 per cent over 1921 period. In but this company has shown a gain the third week of July gross was off in sales during each of the last three 8.45 per cent from last year, but in the months so that the total for the year three weeks of July estimated gross should show a substantial gain. was off only 0.08 per cent. Freight gross for the three weeks was \$271,987, in every month this year. Kresge showed a gain in every month except Operating expenses and taxes in the March, while Kress Company sales six months decreased \$6,869,316, or decreased in the first quarter, but increased in the June quarter.

Combined, the five prominent so-called chain stores reported total sales from 81.02 per cent in May. Average ratio for the half year was 82.39 per cent compared with an average of 92.85 per cent for 1921 period. of \$138.443.840 during the first six

\$9.55 and Kress about \$3.25 on its contraction of loans during the first junior shares.

### **BIG ELECTRICAL** SHIPMENT ON WAY

One of the largest and most valuable single shipments ever made from under the circumstances. The counthe plant of the Westinghouse Electric try's credit structure has been ma& Manufacturing Company is on its terially purified within the past year way from Pittsburgh to Valparaiso, Chile. Mayor Magee of Pittsburgh threw the switch that put the "interna-tional trade special" in motion. The cargo will be loaded into S. S. Carlton Hall at Philadelphia. The train is of 33 cars carrying 2,400,000 pounds of railway electrification apparatus, part of a \$7,000,000 contract for electrifying Chilean state railways awarded

The Chilean contract is for the elec calls for 29 Baldwin-Westinghous design electric locomotives and complete equipment for five sub-stations

### MISCELLANEOUS BONDS (Quoted by Curtis & Sanger)

Company- Maturity Bid Ask yiel Am Thread 6s. Aug 1, 29 101 102

Anaconda Cop 6s Jan 1, 29 100% 101 5.66

Anaconda Cop 6s Jan 1, 29 100% 101 5.66

do 7s ......Jan 1, 29 103½ 103½ 5.35

Armour & Co 7s July 15, 30 104% 105½ 6.18

do 7s ......Jan 1, '29 103½ 103½ 6.35
Armour & Co 7s July 15, '30 104% 105½ 6.15
Beth Steel Eq 7s Oct 1, '35 102½ 103½ 6.60
Bklyn Edison 6s Jan 1, '30 101½ 105½ 6.60
do 7s .....Jan 1, '30 103½ 105½ 6.05
Diamond M 7½s Nov 1, '35 106½ 105½ 6.60
Duquesne Lt 6s July 1, '49 102¾ 103¾ 5.75
E Mass S R 4½s Jan 1, '48 64 68 7.30
do 5s .....Jan 1, '48 70 75 7.15
Galena S Oll 7s Apr 1, '39 105 105½ 6.40
Ga R&P 1st rf 5s Apr 1, '39 105 105½ 6.40
Ga R&P 1st rf 5s Apr 1, '36 98½ 99 7.10
Intl Cot Mills 7s Dec 1, '26 98½ 99 7.10
Intl Cot Mills 7s Dec 1, '29 98 100 7.00
Kennect Cop 6s Dec 1, '29 104¾ 105½ 5.10
Laclede G L 7s Jan 1, '29 100 105¼ 6.95
Minn G E 1st 5s Dec 1, '30 105 105½ 6.55
Nat Clk & St 8s Sept 1, '30 105 105½ 6.55
Nat Clk & St 8s Sept 1, '30 103 104 7.35
S' O of Cal 7s ..Jan 1, '21 105½ 106 6.10
do of N Y 7s Jan 2, '25-31 106 ...
So Cal Edison 6s Feb 1, '44 101½ 101½ 5.85
Un Tank Car 7s Aug 1, '30 103½ 103¾ 6.30
Va-Car Ch 7½s Nov 1, '32 105½ 105% 6.70

COTTON FUTURES JUMP

HOUSTON, Aug. 2—Cotton fetures jumped 180 points on the local cotton exchange on receipt of the Government

# **GENERAL OUTLOOK** IN FINANCE AND TRADE REASSURING

Problems Business Distinctly on Upgrade

modified by so many important and highly interesting influences as are present today. These include the deexchange, which has reached a stage where it has become virtually necessary to substitute a 10,000 mark note for the 1000 mark note as the monetary unit; the effort to bring about a nation-wide transportation strike so as to tie up the commerce of the whole country and to force the continuance of higher wages than the United States Labor Board has ruled should be paid; the intervention by the Gov-ernment in the coal strike situation to the end that mining should be resumed at the old wage scale with the understanding that both sides should abide by the findings of the President's commission and accept its award, whatever that may be: and definite indications in various quarters that business is once more distinctly on the upgrade. "In such circumstances it is natural

that the financial markets should have reflected some hesitation and the wonder is that the disturbance has not

"In considering the improvement in

"These changes have been in natall quarters concerning the longer future. Furthermore, the increased buying power of the agricultural states as a consequence of the higher prices prevailing for farm products of the five months of 1922 nearly 90,000,000 gallons more oil went into has been an important influence in

this territory and elsewhere The crop outlook in general is The crop outlook in general is reassuring, present indications pointing to bumper yields of white and sweet potatoes. Most of the crops, if the present promise is fulfilled, will be larger than a year ago and with the exception of wheat, corn and oats, acreages range from 1 to 22 per cent above 1921. Wheat remaining on farms on July 1 was estimated at 31,641,000 bushels, or just about 25,000,000 bushels less than a year ago.

With 445,788,829. Every class of oil air which decreased 24,000,000 gallons. Gasoline was 16,077,461 gallons higher at 139,590,384. The heaviest gain is shown for crude oil, which has been imported in increasing quantities by Anglo-Persian Oil Company for refinement at its new plant at Llandarcy, near Swansea, Wales.

But with this rise in volume, the value of British oil imports has declined, petroleum products received at the Unit States Department of Commerce from Trade Commissioner Adams, or clined, petroleum products received.

reassuring, the forecast indicating a crop of 11,000,000 bales contrasted with an average of 12,000,000 bales for the five year period ending

were responsible for the largest pro-portion of the gain. Bailway's operations for June and six months of 1922, as compared with 1921 period:

1922 1921

June gross ......\$11.385,785 \$10.218,486

June op exp and txs 8.608,304 8.898,033

June net ry op inc. 2,420,736 1,098,958

June net ry op inc. 2, six months of 1921 of \$1,483,022,000 followed by a further reduction in the next six months of \$614,468,000 shows a progressive decline in loan contraction and is highly significant and taking the bank position as a whole it may be said that it has sel dom represented such superb strength LACKAWANNA as it discloses today.'

# PREFERRED STOCKS Quoted by E. J. Kitching & Co. Bid Ond

| -             |                                  |     |
|---------------|----------------------------------|-----|
| d             | Am Glue Co pfd 1271              |     |
|               | Am Mig Co pid                    |     |
|               | B B & R Knight, Inc, pfd 424     | 2   |
|               | Bigelow H Carpet Co pfd 112      |     |
| d             | Bird & Sons Co pfd 108           |     |
| е             | Boston Belting Co pfd            | 30  |
| -             | Boston Mfg Co pfd 99             |     |
|               | Boston W H & Rubber Co pfd 93    | 98  |
| •             | Chapman Valve Mfg Co pfd 100     |     |
|               | Conn Mills 1st pfd 711           | 73  |
| 5             | Crosset (Lewis A) Shoe Co pfd 98 |     |
| -             | Dartmouth Mfg Co pfd 821         |     |
|               | Douglas Shoe Co pfd 924          |     |
| ×             | Eastern Mfg Co pfd               | 65  |
| đ             | Emerson Shoe Co pfd 81           |     |
| 5             | Esmond Mills pfd 97              |     |
| 0             | Fairbanks Morse Co pfd 93        | 97  |
| 5             | Fairhaven Mills pfd 90           | 95  |
| 5             | Fisk Rubber Co pfd               | 66  |
| 0             | Gosnold Mills pfd 90             | 95  |
| 5             | Graton & Knight Mfg Co pfd 42    | 45  |
| 5             | Greenfield Tap & Die Co pfd      | 91  |
| 0             | Harmony Mills pfd 102            |     |
| 5             | Hendee Mfg Co pfd 88             | 92  |
| 5 0 0 5 0 5 0 | Heywood-Wakefield Co pfd 103     |     |
| 0             | Home Bleach & Dye Wks pfd 63     |     |
| 5             | Hood Rubber pfd 99               | 101 |
| )             | Ipswich Mills pfd 98             | 102 |
| 5             | Keith (Gebrge E) pfd 97          | 100 |
| )             | Lancaster Mills pfd 10114        |     |
| )             | Library Bureau pfd 1021/         | 105 |
| )             | Merrimack Mfg Co pfd 82          | 86  |
| 5             | Nashua Mfg Co pfd 97             | 101 |
|               | Norton Co pfd 99                 | 101 |
|               | Quincy Mkt C S & W Co pfd 82     |     |
| 1             | Regal Shoe Co pfd                | 53  |
| П             | Saco Lowell Shops pfd 98         |     |
| 1             | Sanford Mills pfd 101            | 103 |
| 1             | Sharp Mfg Co pfd 104             |     |
| 1             | Taylor (E E) Go pfd 93           |     |
| ч             | Union Twist Drill Co pfd 80      | 85  |
| 1             | U S Envelope pfd 109             | 113 |
| 1             | West Boylston Mfg Co pfd., 97    |     |
| 1             | Wickwire Spencer Steel pfd. 70   | 75  |
| 1             | William Whitman Co pfd 99        |     |
| 1             | Winnsboro Mills pfd 10114        | 102 |
| 1             |                                  | 100 |
| 1             | WW                               | 1   |

# **CUSTOMS RULINGS**

NEW YORK; Aug. 2 (Special)-Im-

porters in New York, Boston, Chicago, Seattle and Philadelphia win duty reductions in decisions rendered here Despite Domestic and Foreign yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers. One of the rulings handed down covers large shipments of colored glass Christmas CHICAGO, Aug. 1—In its monthly classified as beaded articles, under review of industrial and financial con-law and duty imposed at the rate of ditions, the National City Bank of 50 per cent ad valorem. The customs board finds that duty should have been "At no time since the end of the levied at the rate of only 45 per cent World War has the general business, ad valorem under the provision in paragraph 84 for manufactures of colored or blown glass. This ruling sustains protests of Louis Wolf & Co. of Boston; the Ocean Brokerage Comrelopment of an acute crisis in Cenpany and F. P. Dow & Co., of Seattle; velopment of an acute crists in Central Europe characterized by the extraordinary demoralization of German exchange, which has reached a stage where it has become virtually necestite. New York Merchandise Company, the Taiyo Trading Company, Van Oppen & Co., Scheuer & Co. and S.

Lisk & Brothers, of New York.
Scaramelli & Co., and T. D. Downing Company of Boston, and the International Forwarding Company, A. Russo & Co. and the John G. Neumeister Company of Chicago obtained another ruling from the cus-toms board in which certain imported fish in oil, known as antipaste, is held properly dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 216, act of 1913, rather than at a higher rate as assessed by the collectors of these

### PETROLEUM IMPORTS OF UNITED KINGDOM HAS BIG INCREASE

Petroleum imports into the United Kingdom in May totaled 129,975,047 imperial gallons, compared with 99,-908,140 in May, 1921. In April 123,311,-483 gallons were imported. The increase in May over March was about 40,000,000 gallons.

There were 36.129,440 gallons of gasoline imported in May, nearly 8,000,000 more than in the 1921 month. Crude oil totaled 32,485,858 gallons, compared with 9,229,586 in May, 1921; kerosene, 17,736,493 compared with 9,034,974; fuel oil, 32,411,674, compared with 47,952,217; lubricants, 2,708,551, compared with 3,750,784 and

90,000,000 gallons more oil went into the United Kingdom than in the 1921 period, 534,364,328 gallons comparing with 445,788,829. Every class of oil

than a year ago.

"The outlook for cotton is not in May amounting (at \$4.50 for sterling) to \$18,445,833, comp with \$23,999,072 in May, 1921. compared even larger ratio of decline from 1921 is shown for the five months, aggregate of \$80,761,946 comparing with \$131,576,202.

# CANNED FOODS

Sales of canned foods by the California Packing Company from Feb. 28, close of the corporation's fiscal year, to July 31, were in excess of the entire 12 months ended Feb. 28, 1922. According to officials of the company, the pack of the corporation for the year to end Feb. 28, 1923, will be and a curtailment during the first half of 1922 of only \$422,648,000. This far indicating that the company will place between 35 and 40 per cent more cases of canned goods this year than during the last fiscal period.

The company's dried fruit business also is showing a substantial improvement over the last fiscal year.

# STEEL'S OPERATIONS

Further steps in the absorption of Lackawanna Stee' by Bethlehem Steel will probably await the return from Europe of President Grace of the Bethlehem concern. He sails for

the Bethlehem concern. He sails for New York 'coday. During July, Lackawanna produced about 60,000 tons of finished mate-rials, equivalent to average opera-tions during that month of 60 per cent. Operations would have been much higher if there had been suffi-

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# **ANTON JURGENS** CONCERN UNIQUE; POSITION STRONG

Slump in Bonds Largely Due to General Drop in Foreign Issues and Syndicate Factors

Following the dissolution of the syndicate which offered Anton Jurgens convertible 6s of 1947, those bonds sold off sharply. A turnover of \$286,000 on Monday carried the bonds as low as \$1, closing at \$3, off 7½ points from

the offering price.
No fundamental weakness in the condition of the company is considered responsible for the slump. The bonds were offered just prior to the recent decline in all foreign bonds, and as a esult the syndicate participants were unable to distribute their entire allotments prior to the expiration of the syndicate. The current market for the bonds is the natural result.

### Strong Industrial

Actually the Anton Jurgens Mar-garine Works is one of the strongest industrial enterprises in Europe. Just as Denmark has developed the dairy industry and the exportation of butter into a very large and profitable in-dustry, so Holland has made the manufacture of margarine and soap from the vegetable fats found in her extensive colonial possessions an indus-

The Jurgens family embarked in this industry in 1867 and today the Anton Jurgens Works controls enterprises with an aggregrate value of more than \$100,000,000 and plants situated in Europe, the East Indies and South America.

The ability of the company to re-port a profit of 4,591,000 guilders in so difficult a year as 1921 is a tribute to the skill of the management. For the five-year period ending Dec. 31, last, the company reported average earnings equal to more than four times the interest on its 40,000,000

### Funded Debt Small

The 40,000,000 guilder secured convertible 6s, 1947, are the sole funded debt of the company and are secured by pledge of all the stock of sub-sidiaries. They are convertible into common stock of the company at 150. In the six years 1915-20 this stock never sold below 200. Early this year it fell as low as 50, but common diviends have now been resumed. Earn ings for the first six months of 1922 showed a substantial surplus over in-terest and dividends and the position

of the shares is much improv At current levels around 83 the yield of the Anton Jurgens 6s, assuming stability of the guilder at present

# IMPORTS SMALLER

Cable reports received at the United States Department of Commerce from Trade Commissioner Adams, The Hague, gives the total imports of the Netherlands for June as 152,000,000 gulden compared with 189,000,000 gulden for June of last year and 194,-000,000 gulden for May of this year. Exports for June totaled 101,000,000 gulden in comparison with 101,000,000 for June of last year and 108,000,000

for May of this year. Commodity groups showing increases BUSINESS GROWS

over May were: manufacturers of wood and similar products, 600,000 gulden, and glass, 8000 gulden. All the remaining commodity groups decreases; principally vegetable products with a 13,000,000 gulden decrease, and foodstuffs and comestibles. (excluding animals and animal products, vegetable products, flour and manu-facturers of flour and oils) with a 9,000,000 gulden decrease.

The principal export increase occurred in the minerals and metals group where an increase of 1,000,000 gulden was noted. Principal export decreases occurred in the animal and animal products group, amounting to 4,000,000 gulden, and vegetable products amounting to 2,500,000 gulden. Idle shipping at Rotterdam and Am-

sterdam amounted to 327,000 gross tons on Jan. 15 and 332,000 gross tons on July 15.

To holders of

# Argentine 5's Chile 5's Brazil 4's or 5's

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# BUSINESS FINANCE

# EARLY DRIVE **FOLLOWED BY QUICK RALLY**

Stocks Sell Off on Overnight Strike Developments.

Then Recover

Prices started downward at the opening of the New York Stock Ex-change today. Rejection of President Harding's plan for settlement of the shopmen's strike and the stand taken by Great Britain in regard to the inter-allied debts were utilized by the bear faction

Lehigh Valley declined 11/2, Union Pacific, 1%, Great Northern preferred, Chicago & Northwestern, Baltimore & Ohio and New York Central each lost one point while other rails registered fractional losses. Studebaker and Chandler Motors lost 114. Repub lic Steel, Baldwin Locomotive, Westinghouse Electric, Cluett Peabody and Kayser went down 1 to 11/4.

Norfolk & Western advanced 3½ points and producers and Refiners 1¼. Buying at the low levels caused a sharp rally in which Mexican Personal Persona troleum, Studebaker and Baldwin Locomotive were prominent.

Strong Recovery

A strong recovery followed the ini-Conspicuous strength was shown by the standard rails, oil. and gas shares, several new high prices for the year having been re-corded. Norfolk & Western extended its early gain to a new top price and New York Central was up 14, also at

a new high for 1922.

Net gains of 1 point were made by
St. Paul preferred, Chesapeake & Ohio, and Union Pacific. Laclede Gas also broke through for a new high. Other strong spots were Mexican and Pan-American petroleums and Pacific Oil, up 1 to 1¼, and Crucible up 1¼. Motor shares also recovered.

Call money opened at 4 per cent.
Buying of influential stocks of an in-B vestment grade provided a stimulating leadership in the early afternoon and prices crept steadily upward. Traders were hopeful that the labor difficulties would soon be adjusted and the general business recovery resumed.

Mexican Petroleum increased its Ca gain to 2½ points and U. S. Steel, Ca Corn Products, Western Union, Dela-ware Lackawanna, Gulf State Steel, American Ice, Famous Players, Kelly-Springfield, Iron Products, Mexican Seaboard Oil and Rock Island ruled 1 to 1½ above yesterday's final figures.

Bonds Irregular Marked strength of domestic issues, Ch and conspicuous weakness in the for- Ch eign group, featured the early trading in bonds today.

Liberty 3½s made a new high record at 101.26. Norfolk & Western convertible 6s gained 2% points, in sympathy with the sharp upturn in that road's stock. A contrary course was taken by Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 5s and St. Paul 4s of 1934, which reacted slightly. French Government 7½s

and 8s dropped 1/2 and 11/8 points, re-Dominion of Canada 5½s were the Coronly exceptions to the general downward trend in the foreign group, these

ward trend in the foreign group, these bonds rising ½ a point.

The market closed at irregular recovery from the low prices, with several strong spots, notably Corn Products and Studebaker.

# CHICAGO BOARD

| Sept. |   | \$1.061/4 | \$1.07 | \$1.0554 | \$1.05% |
|-------|---|-----------|--------|----------|---------|
| Dec.  |   | 1.0814    | 1.09   |          | 1.07%   |
| May   |   | 1.121/2   | -1.12% | 1.12     | 1.121/2 |
| Corn: |   |           | 76     | 1        | 2.22 /8 |
| Sept  |   | .61%      | .6214  | .611/2   | .61%    |
| Dec.  |   | .581/2    |        |          |         |
| May   |   | .621/4    | .6234  | .611/2   |         |
| Oats: |   |           |        | 101/2    | .0172   |
| Sept. |   | .331/2    | .3314  | .33      | .3314   |
|       |   |           | .361/4 |          | .3534   |
| May   |   | .40       | .40    | .391/2   | .391/2  |
| Lard: |   |           |        | 100 /2   | .00 72  |
| Sept. | 1 | 1.37      | 11.40  | 11.35    | 11.37   |
| Oct   | 1 | 1.42      |        | 44.00    | 11.01   |
| Dec.  |   | 9.60      | 9.62   | 9.60     | 9.62b   |
| b Bid |   |           |        |          |         |
|       | - |           |        |          |         |

# **BOSTON CURB**

|                               |       |      | Great Nor pf 83     |
|-------------------------------|-------|------|---------------------|
| High                          | Low   | Last | Glidden Co 15       |
| Ahumada 51/8                  | 5     | 51/4 | Guantanamo S. 1314  |
| Boston Ely 89                 | 87    | 87   |                     |
| Bagdad Silver 15              | 14    | 15   | Gulf M & N 1615     |
| Boston & Montana 18           | 17    | 17   | Gulf M & N pf. 38   |
| Boston-Wyo Oil 80             | 80    | 80   | Gulf Steel 4314     |
| Bos Clear Ck 58               | 58    |      | Habirshaw El. 216   |
| Chief Cons. Min05             |       | 58   | Houston Oil 7414    |
| Cons Conner Min               | .05   | .05  | Hudson Mot 1974     |
| Cons. Copper Mines 40         | 40    | 40   | Hupp Motor 18       |
| Crystal Cop 11/4              | 95    | 11/4 | Hydraulic Stl., 934 |
| Daddy04                       | .04   | .04  | Illinois Cent10914  |
| Eureka 37                     | 35    | 36   | Indiahoma Ref. 3%   |
| First National Cop 60         | 60    | 60   | Indian Ref 9        |
| Mutual 15                     | 14    | 15   | Inspiration 4114    |
| Mother Lode 97/8              | 974   | 9 %  | Interboro Cons. 114 |
| Radio 41/4                    | 41/4  | 414  | Interboro C pf. 314 |
| Ruby Cons 34                  | 32    | 32   | Int Cement 32       |
| So States Cons 26             | 25    | 25   | Int Comb Eng. 2316  |
| Shea 1                        | 97    | 97   | Inter Hary Co., 104 |
| United Verde Ext 271/4        | 271/4 | 2714 | Inter M Marine 1716 |
| Verde Mines 32                | 31    | 31   |                     |
| Total sales, 43,800 shares.   | 91    | 91   | Inter M M pf 7014   |
| a rotal barea, 10,000 shales. |       | 1    | Inter Nickel 1716   |

# NEW YORK COTTON

| MEW IC             | 1111    | CO     | 110    | IN     | Invincible Oil 13%  | 13%   |    |
|--------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|-------|----|
| (Reported by He    | nry He  | ntz &  | Co P   | neton) | Iron Products. 3214 | 3314  |    |
| (110porton by 110) | my me   | mus oc | Last   | Prev   |                     | 34    |    |
| Open               | High    | Low    |        | close  |                     | 26%   |    |
| October 22.18      | 22.23   | 21.79  | 21.81  | 22.30  |                     | 5736  |    |
| December. 22.15    | 22.22   | 21.77  | 21.78  | 22.26  | Wan & Chile A       | 434   |    |
| January 22.04      | 22.06   | 21.55  | 21.55  | 22.10  |                     |       |    |
| March 22.00        |         | 21.62  | 21.53  |        | Wayner of 102       | 102   | 1  |
| May 21.90          |         | 21.40  | 21.45  | 22.07  | Wally Spring 4314   | 4436  | 4  |
| Spots 22.15, dow   |         | 21.10  | 21.90  | 21.98  | Kelly Tire pf 84    | 84    | 1  |
| Spots 22.15, dow   | vai 50. |        |        |        | K Spf T 8% pf 9914  | 9914  |    |
|                    |         |        |        |        | Kennecott 3514      | 351/8 | 3  |
| Liver              | rpool ( | Cotton |        |        | Keystone Tire., 914 | 98/4  |    |
|                    |         |        | Clos-  | Prev   |                     | 90    | 8  |
| Open               |         | Low    | ing    | Close  |                     | 7634  | 7  |
| Oct12.65           | 12.65   | 12.38  | 12.46  | 12.68  | Lee Rubber 27%      | 271/4 | 2  |
| Dec12.44           | 12.44   | 12.28  | 12.28  |        | Lehigh Valley. 6414 | 6514  | 6  |
| Jan12.40           | 12.40   | 12.14  | 12.17  | 12.43  |                     | 109   | 10 |
| March12.22         | 12.27   | 12.07  | 12.13  | 12.36  |                     | 434   | -  |
| May12.10           | 12.15   | 12.02  | 12.02  | 12.25  | Loew's Inc 1514     | 1514  | 1  |
| Spots 13.20d., uj  | p 43 pe | oints. | Sales. | 6000   | Mack Truck 5614     | 58    | 5  |
| bales. Tone at clo | se stea | dy.    |        |        | Mack 2d pf 81       | 81    | 8  |
|                    |         |        |        | 113    | Mackay101           | 101   | 10 |
| CRUDE OIL          | PRICE   | RET    | TOP    |        | Mallinson 37%       | 3834  | 31 |
|                    |         |        |        |        | Manhattan ctf 46%   | 46%   | 40 |
| TULSA, Okla.,      | Aug. Z  | -Ine   | Prairi | e Oil  | Man Ely Gtd 4644    | 47    | 4  |
|                    |         |        |        |        |                     |       |    |

# Liverpool Cotto

| Open              | High  | Low    | Clos-  | Close |
|-------------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| Oct12.65          | 12.65 | 12.38  | 12.46  | 12.68 |
| Dec12.44          | 12.44 | 12.28  | 12.28  | 12.51 |
| Jan12.40          | 12.40 | 12.14  | 12.17  | 12.43 |
| March12.22        | 12.27 | 12.07  | 12.13  | 12.36 |
| May12.10          | 12.15 | 12.02  | 12.02  | 12.25 |
| Spots 13.20d., ur | 43 p  | oints. | Sales. | 6000  |
| bales Tone at clo |       | ada.   |        |       |

CRUDE OIL PRICE REDUCED TULSA, Okla., Aug. 2—The Prairie Oil & Gas Company today announced a further cut in the price of Mid-Continent crude, making the new prices of Oklahoma and Kansas Oil \$1.25 and that of North Central Texas \$1.50.

NEW GOLD FIND A new gold vein, extending many miles, is reported discovered north of Rustenburg, in the northwest corner of the old Orange Free State, South Africa,

|                       | DU311  | VESS, FINA   |     |
|-----------------------|--|--|-----|
|                       | NEW YORK STOCK   | Mex Sea B ctr., 19 20% 18 19% 1  | 9   |
| LLY                   | Closing Prices  Open High Low Aug.:  Adams Ex 65½ 66 65½ 66  | ast Mich Cent220 220 220 220<br>2 Aug.1 Mid States Oil. 13 13 1234 1234 1  | 3   |
| щI                    | Ajax Rubber. 1216 1216 1216 1216 1216 1216 1216 Alaska Gold 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16   | 12 Minn & St L 111/4 113/4     | 1   |
| night                 | Allied Chem 7134 7334 7134 7234<br>Allied Chem pf.10734 10736 10736 10734<br>Air Reduction. 5534 5534 5534 5534  | 72 Mo Pacific 2214 2214 2214 2214 2214 2214 Mo Pacific pf 56 5614 56 5614 5  | 6   |
|                       | Allis Chalm 53¼ 53¾ 53¾ 53¾ 53¾<br>Allis Chalm pf. 98¾ 98¾ 98¼ 98⅓<br>Am Ag Ch pf 63¾ 63¾ 63¾ 63¾  | 53% Mont-Ward 22 22½ 22 22½ 22<br>Mullins Body 23 23 23 23   | 2   |
| the Ex-               | Am Bk Note pf 52% 52% 52% 52% 52% Am Bosch 36 36 35% 35% 35% Am Brake Sh 64% 65 64% 64%  | Nat Acme 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16  |     |
| dent f the            | Am Can pf 109 109 109 109<br>Am Cot Oil 2614 2614 2614 2614  | 59% Nevada-Cons. 16% 16% 16% 16% 16% 16% 17% 16% 16% 16% 16% 16% 16% 16% 16% 16% 16  |     |
| taken<br>the<br>y the | Am Hide & L 14 14 14 14<br>Am Ice112 113½ 112 113½<br>Am Ice pf 90½ 91 90½ 91  | 13¼ NYNH&H 30½ 31 30½ 31½ 30<br>111¼ Norf&South 18 18¾ 18 18¾<br>Norf&West 114¼ 118½ 114¼ 118 113  |     |
|                       | Am Inter Corp. 41% 41% 40% 40% Am La France, 12% 12% 12% 12% 12% Am La France p 97% 97% 97% 97% 97%  | 4234 North America. 6934 7134 6934 7034 65<br>1234 North Amer pf. 4434 4435 4435 4435<br>North Am rts A 1134 1134 1134 1134 1134 1134  | 93, |
| more                  | Am Loco118/4 119/4 118/4 119/4<br>Am Radiator103/4 103/4 103/4 103/4<br>Am Saf Razor. 6/4 6/4 6/4 6/4  | 118% Northern Pac 77% 78% 77% 77% 77% 77% 77% 77% 77% 77%  | 17  |
| aker                  | Am Ship & Com 1914 1914 19 19<br>Am Sm & R \$60\(\frac{1}{2}\) 60\(\frac{1}{2}\) 60\(\frac{1}2\) 60\(\frac{1}{2}\) 60\(\frac{1}2\) 60\(1   | 19% Okla Pr & Rf 2% 2% 2% 2% 26 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2  |     |
| Vest-                 | Am Steel Fdys. 37% 38% 37% 38<br>Am Sugar 80% 61% 80% 81%<br>Am Tel & C 57 57 57 57  | 3814 Otts Steel pf 57 57 57 57 59<br>8044 Owens Bottle 3414 3414 3414 3414 35  | 1   |
| 31/2                  | Am Tel & Tel122 122½ 122 122½<br>Am W Pap pf. 30 30 30 30<br>Am W W & E. 16¾ 16¾ 16¾ 16¾   | 12214 Pac Gas & El 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 30 Pacific Oll 5414 55 5414 5415 541   | 34  |
| Pe-                   | Am WW 6% pf. 41 41 41<br>Am Woolen 9034 9014 9034 9014<br>Am Woolen pf. 10814 1083 108   | 90% Pennsylvania. 46% 47% 46% 46% 46%  | 14  |
| 1                     | Am Zinc 1734 1734 1734 1734<br>Anaconda 3 5334 53 5334   | 17% Peoples Gas 86% 87 86% 87 86% 87 86% Peo & East 22 22 22 22 22   | 16  |
| ini-                  | Ann Arbor pf 4314 4314 43 43<br>Am Metal pf 108 1 10814 108 108<br>Assoc Dry Gds. 56 5614 5514 5514  | The Marquette 32½ 33½ 33½ 33½ 33½ 33½ 33½ 33½ 33½ 33½  |     |
| high                  | tchison pf 911/2 911/4 911/4 911/4   | Phila Co 38½ 38½ 38½ 38½ 38½ 38½ 38½ 38½ 38½ 38½   |     |
| and A                 | Atl Fruit 214 296 214 216 Atl Fruit etf 216 216 216 216  | 10934 Pierce-Arrow. 934 934 934 934 93<br>234 Pierce-Arpf 2234 23 22 23 22<br>Pierce Oil 734 734 734 734   | 4   |
| A                     | atl G & W I 3134 3232 3134 32<br>Austin Nich 2736 2736 2736 2736<br>Baldwin11934 12034 11934 12034   | 32½ Pierce Oil pf 43 42 41 41<br>Piggly Wiggly. 41½ 42½ 41¼ 42½ 42<br>Pitts Coal 65 5 64¼ 64¼ 64¼ 64¼  |     |
| hio, B                | Balt & Ohio 5614 5734 5614 5734 salt & Ohio pf. 6334 6334 6334 6334 6334 8arnsdall A 2734 2814 2734 2814   | 5734 Pitts coal pf 9634 9634 9634 9634<br>6334 Pitts & W Va 3934 4034 3934 3934 4034<br>Pond Crk Cl 2034 21 2034 21 21   |     |
| Pan- B                | Seechnut Pac. 32 32 32 32 eth Steel B 771/6 179/4 763/4 763/4 764/6 eth Steel 7%. 97 97 96 96  | Prod & Ref 3814 3814 3614 3614 37  | ,   |
| 11/4. B               | klyn Edison11014 11014 11014 11014 1   | 814 Pullman Co120 12014 11974 11974 12014<br>10984 Punta Sugar 5014 5014 5014 5014 5014  | 6   |
| in- B                 | R T 25 2516 25 2516<br>R T ctfs 22 2216 22 22  | 25½ Pure Oil 8% pf. 97 97 97 97 22½ Ry Stl Spring107 108 106 108 10814   |     |
| and B                 | urns Bros B 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44  | Ray Consol 1614 1614 1614 1614 1614 1614 1614  |     |
| en- B                 | utterick 22 22 22 22 addo Cen Oil. 10% 10% 10% 10%   | 31½ Reading 1st pf. 52½ 52½ 52½ 52½ 52½ 21½ Reading 2d pf. 52½ 52½ 52½ 52½ 52½ 52½ 52½ 52½ 52½ 52½   |     |
| eel, Ca               |  | 814 Rem T 2 pf 57 57 57 57 5634<br>Replogle Steel 3214 3214 3214 3214 5914 Rep I & Steel 71 72 71 7114 72  | 1   |
| ela- Ca               | an Pac14014 14014 14014 14014 14014 14014 14014 14014 18014    | 4014 Republic Motor. 814 814 5 674 9 3814 Reynolds Spr. 2714 28 2714 28 28 7174 Royal Dutch 5234 5334 5246 53 5334   | -   |
| can Ch                | erro de Pasco. 3714 38 3714 38 3<br>nandler Motor 5914 6014 5814 60 3  | 374 St L S F 28 29 29 28 29 29 29 29 29 29 39 39 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30  | -   |
| es. Ch                | nie & Alton. 10% 11% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 17% 17 17 17  | 1014 St L & S W pf. 4834 4834 4834 4834 4734<br>1714 Santa Cec S 334 4 334 4 334   | 1   |
| es, Ch                | 1 & E I pf 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56  | Seab A.L 794 794 795 794 799<br>1136 Seab A.L. pf 1234 1234 12 1234 1234   | 1   |
| CC C                  | C & StL pf 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98  | 7714 Sen. A Copper. 12 12 12 12 12 12 10 Sinclair 3014 31 3014 5034 3014   |     |
| m- C I                | R I & Pac 43% 45% 43% 44% 46 R I & P 6% pr. 83 83 83 83 85   |  |     |
| by Ch                 | ile Copper. 22 2234 22 2234 22 2244 22 2244 22 2244 22 2244 22 2244 22 22  | 7 Spicer Mfg 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18  | 1   |
| ed Col                | Gas 9234 9234 9214 9214 92<br>Graph 434 434 434 434 434  | 14 SO of N J pf 117 11734 117 11734 117  | I   |
| e- Cor                | nsol Textile. 10 10 10 10 10   | 11/2 Sterling Prod. 51 51 51 51 51/4 51/4 Stewart & Warn 431/4 431 | I   |
| n-   Cor              | n Products. 108¼ 109¾ 1(8¼ 105¾ 108<br>n Prod pf116¼ 116¼ 116¼ 116¼ 117<br>den Co 42¼ 42¾ 41¼ 42½ 42   | 81/8 Studebaker 1281/4 1301/4 1281/4 1301/4 1291/4 Studebaker pf 116 116 116 116 116   | H   |
| Cru                   | cible 901/4 921/4 901/4 921/4 91<br>cible pf 93 93 93 93   | Superior Steel. 32 52 32 32 31 Sweets Co 236 236 234 234 3   | HE  |
| d- Cub                | an Am Sug. 25% 27 25% 26% 26 26 27 25% 26% 26 27 25% 27 25% 26% 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26   | Texas Co 46% 46% 46% 46% 46% 46% Tex Gulf Sulp. 48 48 47% 47% 48%  | EEF |
| Day                   | rison Chem. 48% 48% 47% 47% 48<br>Beers 21 21 21 21 21 21  | Tex & Pac 30 30 29% 29% 30% Transcont Oil. 13% 14 13% 13% 13% 13%  | FF  |
| Don                   | ne Mines 29% 30 29% 30 30<br>SS&Apf. 41% 41% 41% 41%   | Union Oil 2014 2014 2014 2014 2014 Union Pac 1414 14314 14114 143 14214  | G   |
| Dup<br>Eas            | ont Co13 1/4 135 1321/4 135 135<br>ont deb 821/4 821/4 821/4 821/4 15<br>t Kodak 75 751/4 75 75 75   | United Fruit147½ 147½ 147 5(147½ 147<br>Un Ry I Co 13½ 13½ 13½ 13½ 13½   | GG  |
| El S<br>End           | Horn Coal. 2014 2014 2014 2014<br>tor Bat 4634 4634 4614 4614 461<br>Johnson. 8134 8234 6134 8234 82   | USCIP 34 34% 34 34% 35% 35% USR&Imp 70 70 69% 69% 70%  | GG  |
|                       | 18t pf 25% 26% 25% 26% 26<br>2d pf 18% 18% 18% 18% 19  | US Steel pf118% 119% 118 119% 118%   | GGG |
| Fed                   | M&Spf 51 52 51 52 51<br>e Rubber 121/4 | Utah Securities. 171/4 17 17 17 173/4 Vanadium 481/4 491/4 481/4 481/4 49  | G   |
| Free                  | port Texas 21% 21% 20% 21 21%<br>Asphalt 68% 70 68% 69% 69%  | Wabash 1234 1234 1234 1234 1234 1234 1234 1234   |     |
| Gen                   | Motor 7%d 94 94% 94 94%<br>irich pf 86% 86% 86 86  | West Maryland 11% 11% 11% 11% 11% 11% 11% 11% 11% 11   |     |
| Grea                  | 7 & Davis. 17% 17% 15% 16 17% 1 Nor Ore. 39% 40% 39% 39% 40 t Nor pf. 63 23% 52% 52% 52% 83%   | West Elec pf109 109 109 109 I<br>West Air B 94 94 94 94 I  | n   |
| Guan                  | len Co 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15  | . Westinghouse. 61% 61% 61 6114 62% II W Union Tel 106% 107% 106% 107% 106% II Wheel& L E 14 14 1314 1314 1314 1316 II.  | n   |
| Gulf<br>Habi          | M & N pf. 38 38½ 38 38 39<br>Steel 83½ 83½ 82½ 82½ 82<br>rshaw El. 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½   | W&LEpf 25% 25% 25% 25% 26 II<br>White Motor 48 48 48 48 48% II   | n   |
| Hous                  | ton Oil 74½ 75 74¼ 75<br>on Mot 19½ 20¼ 19¾ 20 19¾<br>Motor 18 18¾ 18 18 18  | Wickwr Spen. 1634 1634 1634 1634 1634 1634 1634 1634   | n   |
| Hydr<br>Illino        | aulic Stl 914 914 816 9 914 is Cent10914 10914 10914 10914 10914 10914 10914 10914 109   | Wis Cent 30 30 30 30 2914 IT<br>Woolworth17714 17714 17714 17714 177   | ni  |
| India<br>Inspir       | n Ref 9 9 9 9 9 ration 411/4 411/4 401/4 401/4   | * Ex-dividend. K   | a   |
| Inter                 | boro Cons. 1½ 1½ 1½ 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½  | ACTIVITIES IN 1921   | a   |
|                       | omb Eng. 231/4 231/4 231/4 231/4 231/4 Hary Co. 104 104 104 104  | K.   | e   |

# PUBLIC UTILITY **ACTIVITIES IN 1921**

Output of electricity by public utilitie in United States for 1921 was 40,-Output of electricity by public utilitie in United States for 1921 was 40,1734
276,000,000 kilowatt hours, according to the United States Geological Sur1334
vey. This is a decrease of 5.9 per cent from output of 1920, which was 43,555.from output of 1920, which was 43,555,- Lo 000,000 kilowatt hours. Of the total M. in 1921, 14,971,000,000 kilowatts was Ma produced by water power, a decrease

171/2 701/2 171/2 551/6 711/4 133/6 331/2

100

produced by water power, a decrease of 7.9 per cent from previous year; and 26,005,000,000 kilowatts was produced by steam generating plants, a decrease of 5.1 per cent.

Fuel used by the steam plants in 1921 comprised 31,585,000 short tons of coal, 12,045,00 barrels of fuel oil and 23,722,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas. Of the total output in 1921, Mo J 141,976,000 kilowatt hours were produced by plants using wood for fuel.

PHILLIPS—JONES' YEAR

PHILLIPS—JONES' YEAR

For the year ended June 30, 1922, the

For the year ended June 30, 1922, the Phillips-Jones Corporation reports a net income of \$676,240 after charges and federal taxes, as compared with \$161,729 in the previous year.

| AI                                 | NCE,   | Al                                     | ND  | IN  | VES   |
|------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|
| 2 Aug.1<br>19<br>20%               |  | ORK BO                                 |   | N Y Cent col 7s.<br>N Y Dock 4s   |   |
| 13<br>6 3514<br>6 1194             | Adams Express Ajax Rubber 8s. Am Ag Chem 1st 7   | 48H                                    | igh I ow 1 80 4 2 9914 9914 1                           | N Y Edison 64s.<br>N Y Gas E L 5s<br>N Y Ry ctf 4s<br>N Y Ry 5s<br>N Y S & W gen.     | '48   |
| 18<br>4194<br>5 2294<br>5614<br>73 | Am Sugar 6s<br>Am T & T 4s '36<br>Am Tel & Tel cli   |  | 94 94 2<br>04 10314 2<br>8614 8614 7                    | N Y Tel 6s '41<br>N Y Tel 6s '49<br>N Y & N H 6s                                      |   |
| 22                                 | Am Tel & Tel 68 Am Tel & Tel cv Am Writ Paper 6 Am W W & Elec                                      | 681<br>8 '89                           | 99 98% N<br>15% 115% N<br>85% 85 N<br>80% 80% N         | NYW&B4%s No Am Edison 6i Nor Pac 3s Nor Pac 4s Nor Pac 5s                             |   |
| 5614<br>1674<br>9714               | Armour 41/28<br>A T && S F adj   | 68                                     | 83 8214 N<br>90% 90% N<br>94 84 N                       | Nor Pac 6s<br>North-W Bell 7s<br>Nor States P 5s '<br>Norf & West 4s                  | 41  |
| 30%                                | Atl C L (L & N) Atl Coast Line 4s At & Charl A L 5   | clt 4s                                 | 13% 93 N<br>13% 83% C                                   | orf & W cv 6s.<br>Ont Power N F 5s.<br>Ont & West 4s<br>Ont & West fd                 |   |
| 6934<br>4436<br>1134<br>7736       | Atl Fruit cv 7s<br>Atl Refining d 5s<br>Atl Refining d 6th<br>Atlas Powder 7th:<br>B & O 3ths '25  | s10                                    | 0 100 0   | re & Cal 5s<br>re & Cal 5s<br>re-Wash Ry 4s.<br>tis Steel 8s ser A                    | 1941  |
| 254<br>1934                        | B & O 48 '58<br>B & O cv 41/48 '83<br>B & O 58 '25<br>B & O 68 '29                                 |  | 51/4 85 P<br>51/4 851/4 P<br>81/4 881/4 P               | ac Coast 5s<br>ac G & E 5s<br>ac P & Lt 5s '32<br>ac T & T 5s '52.<br>ac T & T 5s     |   |
|                                    | B&OPLE&V<br>Barnsdall 8s A '31<br>Bell Tel & Tel 7s.   | V 48 8                                 | 276 92% P   | acard Motor 8s<br>an Am Pet Co 7s<br>enna gm 41/2s<br>enna 5s '97                     | '30   |
| 5416<br>73<br>6616                 | Beth Steel 1st 5s. Beth Steel 6s '36. Beth Steel fd 5s. Beth Steel 6s.                             |  | 99 Pe<br>92 92 Pe<br>94 9614 Pe                         | enna 6½s<br>enna 7s<br>ere Marq 5s<br>hiladelphia Co fo                               |   |
| 716<br>8616<br>2236                | Bklyn Ed 5s '49<br>Bklyn Ed 6s<br>Bklyn Ed 7s D<br>Bklyn Un El 1st 5                               | 95<br>                                 | 95 P<br>10214 P<br>10714 P                              | C C & StL 41/28 B. ort Ry 58 '42  | A   |
| 38%                                | Bklyn Un El 1st 5<br>Bklyn Un Gas 1st<br>Braden Copper 6s<br>Bush Term Bldg 5<br>Bush Term cn 5s ' | 58                                     | 99 Pr<br>99% Pr<br>Pu                                   | ort Ry 7½s<br>od & Refin 7½s.<br>oducers & Refin<br>inta Alegre Sug<br>ib Serv N J 5s | 8s '31<br>7s                                    |
| 2235                               | Canadian Nor d 61<br>Canadian Nor 7s<br>Canadian Pac d 4   | s                                      | 96% Re<br>110½ Re<br>112½ Re                            | ading 4s '97<br>m Arms 6s ctf<br>pub I & Steel 5s<br>o G & M clt 4s.                  | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·           |
| 6414                               | Cent of Ga 6s<br>Cent of Ga cn 5s<br>Cent Leather 5s.  |  | 83% Ric<br>100% R<br>Ro<br>Sai                          | G & West 4s I A & L 4½s dgers-Brown Iro   | n 7s  |
| 21<br>78<br>37                     | Cent Pac gtd 3½s.<br>Cent Pac 1st 4s<br>Cerro de Pasco cvt<br>Chi & Alt rf 3s                      | 881193                                 | 92 Sea<br>4 8914 Sea<br>5 11914 Sea<br>5 Sea            | aboard Air Line<br>aboard Air Line<br>aboard Air Line<br>aboard Air Line              | 4s sta<br>adj 5s./<br>rf 4s                     |
| 12014<br>5014<br>2994              | C & O cv 58  B & Q 58 A  B & Q 58 A  |  | 50% Sin<br>50% Sin<br>51% Sin                           | clair Purchasing<br>clair Oil 7s wi.<br>clair Oil 7½s<br>Pac Through S I              | 51/28   |
| 1614 C                             | M & StP d 48<br>M & St P 48 '25<br>M & St P cv 41/28   | '49                                    | 93 So<br>65 So<br>821/6 So                              | Pac 4s  |   |
| 521/2 C<br>361/4 C                 | M & St P cv bs I<br>R I & Pac fd 4s.<br>R I & Pac gm 4s  | 3                                      | 8214 So<br>8214 So                                      | P R Sugar 7s<br>Ry (St Louis 4s<br>Ry 4s<br>Ry 6½s<br>L & I M 4s '29                  |   |
| 72 C                               | hic & Nwn 61/48  |  | 81½ St 1<br>59½ St 1<br>110¼ St 1                       | LIM&SR4s.<br>L&SF adj 6s.<br>L&SF inc 6s<br>L&SF 4s A                                 |   |
| 29% CI<br>53<br>30                 | hi Railways 5s hi & P Indiana 4s hile Copper alt 6s hile Copper cv 7s. incinnati Gas 5 1/2s        |  | 9214 St 1<br>105 St 1                                   | & S F 5s B<br>& S F pl 6s C<br>& S F 5½s D  | 42  |
| 33/6 Cc<br>43/6 Cc<br>73/9 Cc      | ol & South 1st 4s  om Cable 4s  omp-Tub Rec .6s  |  | 105 St L<br>93) St L<br>Star                            | & So W cn 4s<br>& So W 1st 4s<br>dard Milling 5s.<br>dard Oil Cal 7s                  |   |
| 8014 Cd<br>12 Cd<br>30% Cd         | on Gas cv 7s iban-Am Sug 8s iba Cane cv 8s   |  | 124 Thir<br>10612 Thir                                  | l & Tube 7s<br>& Pac cv 4½s<br>d Ave adj 5s<br>d Av 4s                                |   |
| 1514 Cu<br>2514 Cu<br>2714 Cu      | iba RR 5s<br>iba RR ctf 7½s '3   |  | 91 Tole<br>85 Tri-6                                     | do Edison 7s<br>City R & L 5s<br>on Bag & P 6s A                                      | 10  |
| De De De De                        | en & Rio G 4s<br>troit n Rwys 4½s.   | 9816<br>                               | 98 Unio<br>98 Unio<br>77% Unio<br>83% Unio              | n Bag & Paper 58 n Pac 48 n Pac cv 48 n Pac rf 48                                     | 9:  |
| Do Du                              | amond Match 7½s<br>ner Steel 7s<br>Pont 7½s<br>quesne Lt 6s<br>ppire G F ct 7½s.                   | 98                                     | 98 Unite<br>1071/2 Utah<br>1031/6 U S                   | n Pac 6s<br>n Tank C 7s '30<br>ed Fuel Gas 6s.<br>Power 5s '44<br>Hoff Mach 8s        |   |
| Eri                                | e cv 4s B  | 53                                     | 52% U S   | Realty 5s<br>Rubber 5s<br>Rubber 7½s<br>Smelting 6s                                   |   |
| 78.6                               | e pr lien 4s e gen lien 4s e 1st cn 7s k Rubber 8s W & Den C 1st 6s                                |  |   | ar Chem 7s wi.<br>ar Chem 1st 5s<br>ar Chem 7½s                                       |   |
| Fra Gal Gal                        | merican 7½s<br>Incisco Sug stf 7½<br>Houston & Hd 5<br>H & SAM & P 1                               | 8 97<br>8 9914<br>8 88/4<br>st 58 9814 | 95 Va F<br>9916 Va R<br>8852 Warn                       | Idland gm 5s<br>Ry 5s<br>Ry & Power 5s<br>Ry & Power 5s                               | 96  |
| Ger<br>Goo                         | Elec deb 6s  drich B F 6½s   |  | 101½ West<br>109 West<br>100% West                      | Shore 4s Maryland 4s Pac 1st 5s Shore reg 4s  |   |
| Gr<br>Gr<br>Gr<br>Gr<br>Gr         | T Rwy of Can 6s. T Rwy of Can 7s. At Northern 1st 41   | 117                                    | 116½ Westi<br>103¾ West<br>112¾ West<br>92 West         | Union 5s Pac 6s Union 64s   |   |
| Gre Gre                            | at Nor 5½s<br>at Nor 7s<br>en Bay & West d<br>1 & Man adj inc 5s                                   | B110%                                  | 110 Wicks<br>1174 Wilso<br>8334 Wilso                   | L E 4½s<br>wire-Spencer 7s<br>on cv 6s<br>n 1st 6s                                    | 1935100<br>93                                   |
| Iow<br>Ill                         | 1 & Man ref 5s A.  mble O & R d 5½s a Central rf 4s '51  Cent 4s '55                               |  | 10014 Wisco   | n 7½s '31<br>onsin Cent 4s  | 82  |
| . Indi                             | Cent 6½s<br>Cent rfg 4s '58<br>ana Steel 5s '52<br>r Cement temp 8s<br>r-Met 4½s                   | 8314                                   |   | Open High<br>947100.25 101 2<br>4s'47.101.40 101.6                                    | 2:50 p<br>Low Aug<br>6 101.06 101               |
| Inte                               | r-Met 4½8 ct<br>r-Met ct 4½8 sta.<br>r-R T rf 58   | 1234                                   | 1236 2d 43<br>1236 3d 43<br>6936 4th 43                 | 48 '42.100,52 100,6<br>48 '28.100,52 100.7<br>48 '38.101,30 101,5                     | 6 100,50 100.<br>0 100,53 100,<br>0 101,20 101, |
| Inter                              | Paper rf 5s B M Marine 6s & Gt Nor ct 5s   | 9634<br>87<br>97                       | ug I  | y 4% s 100,88 100,9<br>ed in dollars and<br>FOREIGN                                   | 0 100 86 100.<br>cents per \$100<br>BONDS       |
| Kan                                | & Gt Nor aj 6s ncible Oil 8s C Ft S & Mem 6s. City So 1st s  | 96                                     | 51% Argent<br>96 Argent<br>103% Bolivis<br>70% City F   | tine 5s<br>tine 7s '27<br>8s w i<br>Bergen 8s   |   |
| Kan<br>Kays<br>Kelly               | City So 5s City Term 1st 4s. ser J 1st 7s 7-Spring Tire 8s ucky Cent 4s                            | 84                                     | 84 City B<br>10434 City C<br>10836 City C               | Serne 8s<br>Sordeaux 6s<br>Copenhagen 5½s.<br>hristiania 8s                           | 83  |
| Lack<br>Lake<br>Lake               | Steel 5s '23<br>Sh & M S 3½s<br>Sh & M S 4a '28  | 74                                     | 100 City P<br>79 City R                                 | yons 6s   | 83  |
| Lou Louis                          | Island 5s '37<br>& Nash 4s<br>& Nash rf 5½s<br>wille & Nash 7s                                     | 92%                                    | 921 City of<br>1071 City Sc<br>1071 City T              | io Janeiro 8s '46<br>! San Paulo 8s<br>dissons 6s<br>okyo 5s<br>urich 8s              | 10014   |
| Mark                               | Ry So Line 4s  ti Sugar 1st 7½s.  et St Ry en 5s  and Oil D 4s                                     | 9814                                   | 9816 Danish<br>8714 Dept S                              | 8s A  | 10814   |
| Mex Mich                           | und Oil 8s   | 11714                                  | 102½ Dom C:<br>117½ Dom C:<br>105¾ Dom C:<br>93 Dominic | anada 5s '26<br>anada 51/2s '29<br>anada 5s '52<br>can Rep 8s                         | 9914  |
| Minn<br>Minn<br>Minn               | StP & SSM 61/2s<br>& St Louis 4s<br>& St Louis cn 5s<br>& St Louis fd 5s                           | 103%                                   | Dutch 1<br>461 French                                   | E Indies 5s<br>E Indies 6s '62 w<br>Republic 71/2s                                    | 19514<br>19494<br>9914                          |
| Mo K<br>Mo K<br>Mo K               | an & Tex 4s<br>an & Tex 4s '62<br>an & Tex aj 5s<br>& T 5s notes.                                  | 83<br>7014<br>5884                     | 7914 Japanes 38 Japanes Japanes                         | -Am L 6s '47 w<br>e 4s<br>e 1st 4½s<br>e 2d 4½s                                       | 78  |
| Mo Pa<br>Mo Pa<br>Mo Pa            | an & Tex pi 5s B. ac gm 4s ac 5s '26 ac fd 6s  | 8414<br>6614<br>9.14                   | 6614 K Belgi<br>9614 K Denn                             | um 6s<br>um 8s<br>um 7½s<br>nark 6s   | 106   |
| Monta<br>Montre<br>Nat B<br>N O &  | eal Tram 5s<br>ank Commerce  | 9714<br>88<br>267 2                    | 97 K Italy<br>87½ K Nethe<br>67 K Norw<br>84 K Swed     | erlands 6s wi   | 96)-5<br>97                                     |
| NOT<br>NET<br>NYA                  | & M 5s   | 7814<br>7214<br>98                     | 71% Prague<br>97% Republic<br>Republic                  | 71/28 '52   | 78<br>87<br>88 9614                             |
| NYC                                | ent 3½s<br>ent 4s<br>ent cn 4s<br>ent 5s.  | 7914<br>914<br>85                      | 7514 Republic<br>7934 Republic<br>Republic              | Chile 8s '41<br>Chile 8s '46<br>Uruguay 8s<br>sland 6s                                | 103   |
| NYC                                | ent de ganaciera   | 108                                    | mis S Rio G   | du Sul 88.  | 1001  |

| 5                    | INV   | EST            | ΓΝ                      | MENTS   |
|----------------------|---|----------------|-------------------------|---|
| 3                    | N Y Cent col 7s   | High           | 10514                   | S Sao Paulo Ss  |
| 80 1                 | N Y Dock 4s<br>N Y Edison 61/4s<br>N Y Gas E L 5s '48                   |                | 11034                   |   |
| 9914                 | N Y Ry ctf 43<br>N Y Ry 5s<br>N Y S & W gen                             | 10%            | 37<br>10%<br>55         | U S Brazil 8s.  |
| 94<br>0314<br>8614   | N Y Tel 6s '41<br>N Y Tel 6s '49  | 107            | 105%<br>106%<br>81      | U B Mexico 48   |
| 9176                 | NY&NH6s<br>NYW&B41/4s<br>No Am Edison 6s A                              | b2 92%         | 541/s<br>92             | NEW YOR   |
| 151/6<br>85<br>801/6 | Nor Pac 4s<br>Nor Pac 4s  | 9754           | 621/4<br>891/4<br>971/4 | NEW YORK, Aug.  |
| 8234<br>90%<br>84    | Nor Pac 6s<br>North-W Bell 7s<br>Nor States P 5s '41                    | 108/5          | 10846<br>10796<br>91    | Exchange today.   |
| 93                   | Norf & West 4s '96<br>Norf & W cv 6s                                    |                | 9214                    | supply following the<br>the cut by the Stud<br>Durant Motors sold of  |
| 90%                  | Ont Power N F 5s<br>Ont & West 4s<br>Ont & West fd                      | 761/8          | 951/2<br>761/6<br>76    | the forenoon but the<br>and was in better de<br>last half of the day. |
| 10 13%               | Ore & Cal 5s<br>Ore & Cal 5s  | 100            | 9234<br>100<br>8234     | traded in at 16 to 19   |
| 236                  | Ore-Wash Ry 4s Otis Steel 8s ser A 1941 Pac Coast 5s Pac G & E 5s       | 83             | 991/2<br>83<br>91       | 4300 Acme Coal<br>1000 Acme Packing                                   |
| 514                  | Pac P & Lt 5s '32<br>Pac T & T 5s '52                                   | 90             | 90<br>9214              | 1200 Alum Co of Amer  |
| 136                  | Pac T & T 5s<br>Pacard Motor 8s<br>Pan Am Pet Co 7s '30.                | 101            | 9734<br>10734<br>101    | 100 Car Light<br>100 Cleveland Auto<br>100 Daniels Motor              |
| 814                  | Penna gm 4½s<br>Penna 5s '97<br>Penna 6½s                               | 101%           | 101%<br>109%            | 100 Dublier C & R 400 Durant Motor 10 Gillette Saf Raz                |
| 2                    | Penna 7s  | 98             | 9734                    | 300 Goldwyn Pict  |
|                      | Philadelphia Co fd<br>Phil Ry 4s<br>P C C & StL 4½s A                   | 52%            | 991/6<br>521/6<br>953/6 | 100 do pfd<br>500 Hayes Wheel<br>700 Heyden Chem                      |
| 1/2                  | PCC& StL 41/48 B<br>Port Ry 58 '42                                      | 9515           | 9514<br>86              | 700 Intercent Rub   |
| 14                   | Prod & Refin 71/28<br>Prod & Refin 71/28<br>Producers & Refin 8s '      | 31102          | 10334<br>96<br>10134    | 200 Inter Carbon<br>500 Lima Loco w i<br>200 Lincoln Mot A .          |
| 1/8 I                | Punta Alegre Sug 7s<br>Pub Serv N J 5s<br>Reading 4s '97                | 110/4          | 85                      | 300 Packard Mot   |
| 12 I                 | tem Arms 6s ctf<br>tepub I & Steel 5s                                   | 941/2          | 9414                    | 1700 Radio Corp com<br>1200 do pfd<br>100 Reo Mot Truck               |
| 1 I                  | Rio G & M clt 4s<br>Rio G & West 4s<br>RI A & L 4½s                     | 80             | 7916                    | 3000 Sou Coal & Iron.<br>300 Tenn El Pow                              |
| S                    | aks & Co 7s   | 9614           | 9614                    | 145 Todd Shipyards<br>700 U S Light & Heat.<br>600 Willys Corp 1st pr |
| 8 8 8                | caboard Air Line 4s<br>eaboard Air Line adj 5<br>eaboard Air Line rf 4s | 8. / 2814      | 60<br>2814<br>45        | 100 Dictograph Prod<br>100 Firestone Tire 7% p<br>200 Gibson Howell   |
| 2 8 8                | eaboard Air Line 6s A<br>haron St Hoop 8s<br>inclair Purchasing 51/28   | 9814           | 6314<br>9814<br>9014    | 615 NY Tel pr w i   |
| S                    | inclair Oil 7s wiinclair Oil 7½s  | 1043/6         | 10436                   | 300 Timken Det Axle OILS  |
| 55                   | Pac 4s  | 88%            | 84<br>88%<br>9214       | 500 Anglo Am Oil<br>10 Ills Pipe L                                    |
| S                    | o Pac fd 4s '55<br>o P R Sugar 7s<br>o Ry (St Louis 4s '51              | 90%            | 90<br>100¼              | 10 Prairie Pipe L<br>7900 S O of Ind<br>100 S O of Ken New            |
| S                    | Ry 48   | 69%            | 82%<br>69%<br>102%      | 2800 Alcan Oil  |
| St                   | L & I M 48 '29<br>L I M & S R 48<br>L & S F adj 68                      | 88             | 875/6<br>835/4<br>81    | 200 Arkansas Nat Gas.<br>400 Boston Wyo<br>300 Carib Synd             |
| St                   | L&SFinc 6s  | 7334           | 7214                    | 405 Clt Sve<br>500 Clt Sve "B" ctfs<br>200 Clt Sev pr                 |
| St                   | L & S F 58 B<br>L & S F pl 68 C<br>L & S F 5½ D '42.                    | 100            | 9914                    | 500 Creole Synd<br>7000 Engineers Pet                                 |
| St                   | L & So W 5s<br>L & So W cn 4s<br>L & So W 1st 4s                        | 7734           | 8014<br>7714<br>79      | 100 Equity Pet pr<br>2100 Federal Oil<br>200 Fensland Oil             |
| St                   | andard Milling 5s<br>andard Oil Cal 7s                                  | 97             | 97<br>106               | 500 Gilliland Oil   |
| Te                   | eel & Tube 7s<br>x & Pac cv 4½s<br>ard Ave adj 5s                       | 7014           | 634                     | 100 Granada Oil<br>8000 Hudson Oil<br>2500 Inter Pet                  |
| Th                   | dewater Oil 6½s<br>dedo Edison 7s                                       | 103%           | 103%                    | 200 Keystone Ranger<br>200 Kirby Pet<br>400 Lyons Pet                 |
| Un                   | l-City R & L 58<br>don Bag & P 66 A                                     | 9814           | 10614                   | 5800 Maracaibo Oil<br>500 Marland Ref<br>900 Marland Oil of Mex       |
| Un                   | ion Bag & Paper 5s<br>ion Pac 4s<br>ion Pac cv 4s                       | 9516           | 9434 8                  | 400 Meridian Oil<br>400 Mexican Eagle Oil                             |
| Un                   | ion Pac rf 4sion Pac 6sion Tank C 7s '30                                | 89             | 8814                    | 400 Mexico Oil<br>100 Mountain Prod<br>800 Mutual Oil                 |
| Un                   | ited Fuel Gas 6s<br>ah Power 5s '44                                     | 97             | 96%                     | 700 New Eng Fuel<br>100 Noco Pet<br>200 Nor Am Oil & Ref              |
| U                    | S Hoff Mach 8s<br>S Realty 5s<br>S Rubber 5s                            | 97             | 97                      | 300 Omar Oil  |
| U                    | S Rubber 7½s<br>S Smelting 6s   | 108 1          | 07- 1                   | 100 Pennock Oil<br>000 Red Banks Oil<br>000 Ryan Cons                 |
| Va-                  | S Steel rf 5s   | 1001/1         | 98%                     | 800 Simms Pet<br>900 Sou Pet & Ref                                    |
| Va-<br>Va            | Car Chem 7½s<br>Midland gm 5s<br>Ry 5s                                  | 98             | 05%<br>98<br>9614       | 000 Sou State Con<br>400 South States Oil<br>100 Spencer Pet Corp .   |
| Va                   | Ry & Power 5s<br>rner Sugar 7s '41<br>st Elec 1st 5s                    | 90'4           | 80 6                    | 900 Texon Oil & Land<br>100 Turman Oil<br>300 Wilcox Oil              |
| Wei                  | st Shore 4sst Maryland 4s   | 6534           | 84% 20                  | 000 Woodburn Oil  |
| Wes                  | st Pac 1st 5sst Shore reg 4sstinghouse 7s wi                            | 8214           | 863/8                   | 200 Am Fuel Oil pf MINING   |
| Wes                  | st Union 5s   | 98%            | 98   60<br>97%   50     | 000 Am Explor   |
| Wes                  | st Union 6½s<br>& L E 4½s<br>kwire-Spencer 7s 1935                      | 11014 1        | 10% 70                  | 000 Bost & Mont Con   |
| Wil                  | son cv 6sson 1st 6s   | 100            | 10 9% 5                 | 00 Cons Cop   |
| WIII                 | consin Cent 4s  | 10416 16       | 2 20                    | 00 Cresson Gold<br>00 Div Ext   |
|                      | LIBERTY BOX   | 2:50 p.m.      | 60                      | 00 El Salvador0<br>00 Eureka Croesus3                                 |
|                      | . 1947 100.26 101 26 10   | 1.06 101.10 10 | .22 16                  | 00 Gadsden Cop 8<br>00 Gold Dev                                       |
| 2A                   | 41/4 s '47 .101.40 101.64 101   | 101.48 101     | .34 54                  | 00 Hilltop Min  |

| 1035 |                                | 2009  |
|------|--------------------------------|-------|
| 703  | 1 City Bargan Sa 1001/         | 983   |
| 891  | City Berne 8s                  | 113   |
| 84   | City Bordenuy 6s 22            | 82    |
| 1043 | City Conenhagen 514m 92        | 92    |
| 1087 | City Christiania 8s            | 109   |
| 84   | City Lyons 6s 83               | 824   |
| 74   | City Marseilles 6s 83          | 821   |
| 100  | City Porto Alegre 8s1001/      | 100%  |
| 79   | City Rio Janeiro Sa '47        | 998   |
| 94%  | City Rio Janeiro 8s '46 10014  | 9914  |
| 84   | City of San Paulo Sa 1001/     | 1001  |
| 9234 | City Solssons 6s 921/          | 81    |
| 0734 | City Tokyo 58 72               | 72    |
| 08   | City Zurich 8s 112             | 113   |
| 6614 | Danish Sa A                    | 10814 |
| 9814 | Danish & R                     | 1081  |
| 8734 |                                | 8934  |
| 93   | Dom Canada 58 '31 99%          | 9934  |
| 0214 | Dom Canada 5s '26 9914         | 9944  |
| 1714 |                                | 10214 |
| 05%  |                                | 9814  |
| 89   | Dominican Rep 8s 9414          | 9414  |
| 33%  | Dutch E Indies 58 9514         | 9434  |
| 1614 | Dutch E Indies 6s '62 wi 34%   | 94    |
| 3014 |                                | 9814  |
| 17%  |                                | 99%   |
| 214  | Holland-Am L 6s '47 wl 89      | 88    |
| 916  | Japanese 4s                    | 77%   |
| 8    | Japanese 1st 41/28             | 93    |
| 714  | Japanese 2d 41/28              | 93    |
| 416  | K Belgium 6s                   | 10016 |
| 614  | K Belgium 7%s106               | 10414 |
| 614  | K Denmark 68                   | 105%  |
| 056  | K Denmark 8s                   | 9814  |
| 7    | K Italy 61/28 961/2            | 109   |
| 714  | K Netherlands 6s wi            | 9614  |
| 7    | K Norway 8s                    | 9674  |
|      | K Sweden 68104                 | 110   |
| 814  | Paris-Lyons M 6s wi            | 764   |
| 134  | Prague 7148 '52                | 82    |
| 116  | Republic Tzecho-Slovak 88 9614 | 9514  |
|      | Republic Chile 8s '26          | 102   |
| 334  | Republic Chile 8s '41          | 102   |
| 196  | Republic Chile 8s '46          | 10214 |
| ×    | Republic Uruguay 8s            | 10414 |
|      |                                |       |

100% 119% 104% 109% 109% 9646 100 45% 94

# RK CURB

g. 2—Strength was sues on the Curb were in moderate debaker Company. down to 40 during hen steadied itself lemand during the Stutz Motor was

RIALS ... 11 1/4 ... 8 1/4 ... 40 1/4 ... 222

1 2½ .12 2½ .04 .35 .85 100 Canario 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 200 Golden Cycle 88 88 88 88 88 80 00 00 001 01 01 01 000 Spearhead 01 01 01 01

.18 .20 .50 .06 11/2

100 Park Utah ...... 5% 5% BONDS 514 10 Nat Leather Summe 98% 98% 98% this activity is at a mini

Sales

3 Phil El 5½s ... 101½ 101¾
7 Pub Svc Corp NJ7s. 103¾ 103
1 Robert Gair 7s ... 97¾ 97¾
5 Sears Roe 7s \*22 ... 100½ 100¾
5 Shawsheen 7s ... 104¼ 104¾
2 Solvay & Cle 8s ... 106¼ 106¾
66 Sowest Bell Tel 7s. 103 102¾
2 S O N Y 7s \*25 ... 105¾ 105¾
1 S O N Y 7s\*31 ... 109¾ 109¾
1 S O N Y 7s\*31 ... 109¾ 109¾
1 S O N Y 7s\*31 ... 109¾ 109¾
2 Whit & Co 7s\*31 ... 109¾ 109¾
2 Un Oil Prod 8s ... 99 99
2 Un Ry of Hav 7½s ... 105¾ 105¾
4 Vacuum Oil 7s ... 107¾ 107¼
10 Valorine 7s ... 99 98¾
15 Western Elec 7s ... 108¾ 105¾
1 Winchester 7½s ... 105¾ 105¾
1 Winchester 7½s ... 105¾ 105¾
1 Cons Gas Belt 7s ... 105¾ 105¾
1 Cons Gas Belt 7s ... 105¾ 105¾
1 Otto Steel 7½s ... 95
2000 Fortuna ... 17

FOREIGN BONDS 

199/6 10 10194 334 734 734 945 134 334 79 15114 234 239 20 6014 115 117 1234 95 3 25% 19% 36 21 120 43% 15 85c 1% 101% 42 2% 70c 147% 39 26% 100% 234 134 30% 10 38 12 32

OTHER BONDS Am T& T4s... 91½ 91½ 91½ AtlG&WI 5s... 60 60 60 CJSY 4s'40... 81 81 81 Hood Rub 7s... 99 99 99 

# SOUTHWESTERN **ROAD'S AFFAIRS**

The St. Louis Southwestern road for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports net profits of \$2,493,481 after taxes and charges, equivalent after allowing 5 per cent dividend requirements on the preferred stock to \$9.16 a share on \$16,356,100 common stock compared with \$2,959,836 in 1920 or \$12.01 a share on the common. All net income for both 1921 and 1920 was appropriated for investment in physical property. Figures follow:

Oper revenues ....\$25,140,164 \$31,020,658 Net ....\$5,830,451 5,722,400 Surplus after charges 2,493,481 2,423,744 Federal deficit ....\$636,032 Corporate net income 2,493,481 2,959,837 Investmt in phys prop 2,493,481 2,959,837

### RUBBER MARKET IS AT A STANDSTILL

Spot crude rubber smoked sheets are quoted at 14½ cents a pound in an almost stagnant market. The price has not varied more than half a cent in a week.

Dealers and jobbers report practically no demand from tire manufac-turers, the large consumers, and few inquiries for light tonnages from small

accessory makers.

Heretofore when actual demand from rubber consumers was light, importers and dealers of the commodity traded among themselves to a considerable extent, but at present even

# BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

# **CORPORATIONS' NEW FINANCING** MONTH OF JULY

### Large Volume of Bonds, Notes and Stock Issued During Period

New financing was rather heavy in July, bonds, notes and stocks issued and \$128,352,360 in July, 1921. Industrial companies led with \$101,690,000 in bonds, \$920,000 in notes and \$14,792,780 in stocks.

Public utility financing was comparatively heavy, and reflected considerable improvement in that in-dustry. Such issues totaled \$67,323,-

the gradual decline in interest rates smallest five-hour session was the 3rd, on new issues. A considerable num-ber of flotations bore a 5 per cent or 6 per cent coupon rate, while no bonds were put out at 8 per cent. There was also an increase in the number of companies which financed by stock issues.

The notable achievement was the sale of \$25,000,000 New York Central refunding bonds at a 5 per cent in-terest rate. Humble Oil Company was sell \$25,000,000 refunding 51/2 per cent debenture bonds, proceeds of

which were used to retire a loan carrying a 7½ per cent interest rate.

The month's financing was attended by unusual success and nearly all issues effered the public were pretty well absorbed, leaving the field almost clear for any new offerings.

Amounts of bonds, notes and stock

issued by railroad, industrial public utility corporations in July and seven months follow:

. 567,045,200 48,375,000 188,153,120 . 456,005,200 33,400,000 170,150,350 1,378,604,700 325,888,100 369,233,070

About \$113,883,000 out of the total of \$241,438,380, equal to 47.2 per cent, was for the purpose of retiring maturing securities. This compares with \$58,467,000 or 16.5 per cent in June and \$30,170,000 or 23.5 per cent in July 1921

### WHEAT SHOWS AN UPWARD TREND CHICAGO MARKE

CHICAGO, Aug. 2—Wheat had an upward tendency in price during the early dealings today. The opening which varied from %c. off to %c. advance, with September 1.06 to 1.06% and December 1.08% was followed by moderate general advance and then omething of a reaction.

Slowness of cash demand had a

bearish effect on the corn market After opening unchanged to % lower, September 71% to 61%c., the market showed but little power to

Oats were firm with wheat, openin unchanged to 4c. higher, September 334 to 334c. and later showing by little change.

Higher quotations on hogs gave lift to provisions.

# GERMAN MARKS

TUMBLE AGAIN

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—The attitude of Great Britain in regard to the interalled indebtedness had a depressing effect on the foreign exchanges in the early dealings today.

Sterling fell ½ cent and Continental rates generally 5 to 10 points. German marks slumped to a new low figur of 11% cents per 100.

LONDON, Aug. 2 (United Press)

The German mark slumped to a new low today when it was quoted at 3400 to the pound sterling, or approximately 765 to the dollar.

# SUGAR RATES ARE CALLED TOO HIGH

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—Rates on sugar were declared too high to be reasonable in certain sections of the United States, in a report to the Interstate Commerce Commission today by the commerce examiner assigned

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the blowing table, compared with the last previous faures. With the exception of Sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currenty:

Last

Sterling—

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the blowing table, compared with the last previous faure and argenting and argenting table. to hear complaints.

Sterlingrecommendations in genera held that rates on sugar from re-fineries in New York and Boston to territory west of Buffalo and Pitts-burgh and east of the Missouri River were too high as compared with rates from New Orleans to the same terri-

| NEW    | Commodity Prices   |
|--------|--|
| ng are | YORK, Aug. 2 (Special)—Follow-<br>the day's cash prices for staple |

|                      | Aug 2     | July 2  | , Aug 1, |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|----------|
|                      | 1922      | 1922    | 1921     |
| Wheat, No 1 spring   | \$1.521/4 | \$1.60% | 31.6536  |
| Wheat, No 2 red      | 1.23%     | 1:31%   | 1.3846   |
| Corn, No 2 yellow    |           |         |          |
| Oats, No 2 white     | .46       | .4714   | .51      |
| Flour, Minn pat      | 7.60      | 7.75    | 10.00    |
| Lard, prime          |           |         | 13.05    |
| Pork, mess           | 29.25     | 28.50   | 24.50    |
| Beef, family         | 14.00     | 15.50   |          |
| Sugar, gran          |           |         | 6.00     |
| Iron, No 2 Phil      |           | 27.82   | 21.35    |
| Silver               |           | .7134   | .62%     |
| Lead                 | 5.65      | 5.75    |          |
| Tin                  | 32.69     | 31.00   | 26.38    |
| Copper               |           | 13.75   |          |
| Rubber, rib sm shts  | .1414     | .15%    |          |
| Cotton, Mid Uplnds   | 22.55     | 22.05   |          |
| Steel billets, Pitts | 35.00     | 25.00   | 30.00    |
| Print cloths         | .0614     |         | .0434    |

Zinc ..... 6.60 5.70 4.65

OIL WELL OPERATIONS FRANKLIN, Pa.—In July 2321 oil wells east of the Rockies were completed, a gain of 169 over June, according to the Oil City Derrick. Initial production was 286,882 barrels, a loss of 11,978. Operations under way at the end of the month

### REGULAR JULY SLUMP IN SALES IN STOCK MARKET

There were 15,832,500 shares of stock turned over in the July trading on the big board, as compared with 24,903,300 shares in June, 30,137,000 shares in May and 31,188,800 in Apri. In July last year total sales amounted to 9,794,200 shares, and in 1920 the July total was 13,154,500 shares.

July had 25 business days, five of them of two hours' duration, making hour in May and 297,000 an hour in April. There were no million-share days in July, the first month this year in which none was recorded. Up to Aug. 1 there were 59 million-share days. In the corresponding period a year ago there were 17, and in the year ago there were 17, and in the first seven months of 1920 there were dustry. Such issues totaled \$01,020, year ago there were 17, and in the 300, of which \$47,030,000 was in bonds, \$2,500,000 in notes, and \$17,793,000 in stock.

A feature of July financing was amounted to 943,500 shares; the the day before the holiday, with only

218,000 shares. Bond sales last month amounted to \$295,912,000, compared with \$323,686,-000 in June, \$367,898,000 in May and \$449,899,000 in April, which was the best month this year to date. In July last year bond sales totaled \$249,807,-000, two years ago the July total was \$239,921,000, and in 1919 July bond sales amounted to \$273,205,000

# JULY SALES OF MUNICIPAL BONDS

Sales of permanent long term mu-nicipal bonds in the United States for July, according to the "Daily Bond Buyer," totaled \$107,281,619, compared with \$108.925.459 for July, 1921, and \$79,914,826 for the corresponding month in 1920. Total sales of muni-

Seven months total ...

July: Bonds Notes Stock

R R ... \$34,602,300 \$22,110,000

Indusy. 101,690,000 920,000 \$14,792,780

Pub util. 47,030,000 2,500,000 17,793,300

Total .183,322,300 25,530,000 32,586,080

Seven months: Temporary short term municipal loans for July were \$2,685,000, compared with \$42,930,000 in July, 1921 and \$8,534,000 in July, 1920. Municipal short term financing this year has have pal short term financing this year has totaled \$168,205,927, and there have been 260 temporary issues, making a total of long and short term issues for

# MONEY MARKET

| тe | MICHEL MIMIN                     |          |
|----|----------------------------------|----------|
| in |                                  |          |
| 3  | Call Loans- Boston               | New York |
|    | Renewal rate 41/2%               | 4%       |
|    | Outside com'l paper 414 @414     | 44044    |
|    | Year money 44 @5                 | 414@5    |
|    | Customers' com'l l'ns. 414 6514  | 414 @514 |
|    | Individ. cus, col. l'ns. 5 @51/2 | 5 064    |
| T  | Today                            | Yest'day |
|    | Bar silver in New York 69%c      | 69340    |
|    | Bar silver in London 95% A       | 35144    |
| ш  | Mexican dollars 5340             | 53140    |
| 16 | Bar gold in London               | 92s 7d   |
| g  | Canadian ex. dis. (%) 1/3        |          |
| 1- | Domestic bar silver 99%c         | 99%0     |
|    |                                  |          |

Leading Central Bank Rates . The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign

| ngai<br>rlin<br>ombay<br>russeis<br>rristiania<br>penhagen<br>adrid |
|---|
| erlin<br>ombay<br>russels<br>pristiania<br>openhagen                |
| erlin<br>ombay<br>russels<br>pristiania<br>openhagen                |
| russels<br>pristiania   |
| russels<br>pristiania   |
| penhagen  |
| penhagen  |
| penhagen  |
| Ania  |
|   |
| ris   |
| nden  |
| ndon  |
| me  |
| ockholm   |
| vitzerland  |
| ***************************************                             |
|   |
|   |
|   |

|   | Clearing House Figur            | ***  |
|---|---------------------------------|--|
| I | Boston                          | New York   |
|   | Exchanges\$68,000,000           | \$875,900,000  |
|   | Year ago today 47,696,878       |  |
| ١ | Balances 18,000,000             | 87,600,000   |
|   | Bal. year ago today 11,366,699' | H  |
| 1 | F. R. bank credit 17,133,930    | 47,700,000   |
|   | Acceptance Market               |  |
|   | Spot, Boston delivery.          |  |
|   | Prime Eligible Banks—           |  |
|   | 60@90 days                      | 34 034 %   |
|   | 300060 days                     | 314 @ 214  |
|   | Under 30 days                   | 314 @ 314  |
|   | Less Known Banks—               | The same of the sa |
|   | 60@90 days                      | 314 @ 344  |

| - | Less Known Banks              | 0 78 407          |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| w | 60@90 days                    | 314 @ 28          |
| 0 | 1 - XOMORO Anva               |                   |
| - | Under 30 days                 | 34 023            |
|   | Bilgible Private Bankers      | 200 - 10 C - 10 C |
|   | 60@90 days                    | 34 @33            |
|   | 30@60 days                    | 214 60 28         |
|   | Under 30 days                 | 34 6024           |
| ł | Foreign Exchapge Rat          | WY 3000052        |
|   | Current quotations of various | in fore           |

| 1  | Demand\$4.4414          | 34.44%   | \$4.86 |
|----|-------------------------|----------|--------|
|    | Cables\$4.44%           | \$4.4414 | \$4.86 |
| 9  | Francs 8.12             | 8.1750   | .1     |
| 0  | Guilders38.54           | 38.58    | .41    |
| -  | Marks1214               | 15       | .2     |
| r  | Lire 4.5250             | 4.52     | .19    |
| 8  | Swiss francs19.00       | 19.01    | .15    |
|    | Pesetas 15.47           | 15.49    | .19    |
|    | Belgian francs . 7.69   | 7.76     | .15    |
|    | Kronen (Austria) .00018 | .00025   |        |
|    | Sweden26.00             | 26.02    | .26    |
|    | Denmark21.42            | 21.40    | .26    |
| •  | Norway                  | 16.80    | .26    |
| •  | Greece 2.95             | 3.15     | .19    |
|    | Argentina 1.2140        | 1.2140   | 96.    |
|    | Russia0350              | .0350    | 51.    |
|    | Poland016280            | .01625   |        |
| 픻  | Hungary05               | .05      | 20.    |
| ₫  | Jugoclavia 3125         | .8150    | 20.    |
| ğ  | Finland 2.10            | 2.09     |        |
| ē  | Tsecho-Slov 2.45        | 2.09     | 19.5   |
| ij | Rumania67               | .67      | 20.2   |
|    | Portugal 7.80           | . 7.40   | 19.2   |
| 1  | Turkey65.00             | 65.00    | \$1.0  |
| 1  | Shanghai77.50           | 77.50    | \$4.4  |
| 1  | Hong Kong58.1250        | 58.1250  | 108.3  |
| 1  | Bombay29.00             | 29.00    | 78.0   |
| 1  | Yokohama47.8780         | 47.8780  | 48.6   |
| 1  | Brasil                  | 13.70    | 49.8   |
| 1  | Uruguay \$1.8750        | 81.8750  | 32.4   |
| 1  | Chile18.90              | 13.98    | 103.4  |
| 1  | *Calcutta29.12          | 29.12    | 36.5   |
| 1  | Cateutta29.12           | 29.12    |        |

\*1913 average 32.44c per rupee.

# PEACH CROP OF GEORGIA FALLS

# United States Government and Railroads Co-operate With

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (Special July, bonds, notes and stocks issued 100 hours of trading in the month. The average hourly turnover was utility companies totaling \$241,438,380. The average of 211,000 shares an hour in the northern markets average of 211,000 shares an hour in flavor, have about closed for the sea-June, 255,300 shares ticked off each son of 1922. Shipments for the year totaled in the neighborhood of 7000

entire southeast for the last six months and have seriously interfered not only with the peach crop, but all varieties of farm produce. Shipments from the south are for

the most part of Elbertas. This free stone peach is recognized as a standard and usually brings the highest quotations on the market. Next to the Elberta comes the Georgia Belle, a white peach and also a free stone. It is particularly noted for its excellent flavor, being more popular with the discriminating. The Carmens, ripening somewhat earlier, probably come

Railroads Help Shippers

Threats of a probable breakdown in the raffroad facilities on account of the railroad strike for the most part failed to materialize, as the railroads co-operated with the growers in an effort to rush all through peach trains to their northern markets. The Southern Total income ...... to materialize, as the railroads cotheir northern markets. The Southern Railway officials went so far as to assure the growers that if it became necessary their passenger service would be discontinued in order to give Net earnings would be discontinued in order to give Net earnings. precedence to the perishable shipments.
The United States Government rend-

ered material aid to the peach growers of the section by issuing a daily bulletin from both shipping and arrival points, giving the status of the market in the various northern cities and the amount of cars routed each day.

There seems to be a Readily in-

creasing tendency on the part of the growers to sell their crop before shipment, avoiding the hazards of consignment to commission men. Certain of the larger commission houses been high in comparison with other products, ranging from \$2.50 to \$3 a crate of six baskets f. o. b. Bushel basket shipments have not superseded the standard peach crate but are quoted at approximately the same

A Specialized Trade

The packing of peaches has become a specialized trade in the larger producing sections. Men, and occasionally women, spend the winter in Florida packing vegetables and then in the, early summer start in the packing of peaches in extreme south-

A good packer commands about \$4 a day and board. The work is in the expert class and requires a co-ordination of hand and eye. On what is nation of hand and eye. On what is called the "two-two" pack. an expert can make from 150 to 200 crates a day. This requires the handling of between 15,000 and 18,000 peaches a day by one packer.

| Description of hand and eye. On what is 1922 | Oper revenue | \$196,877 | Expenses | 141,489 | Oper Income | 55,288 | Twelve Months: Oper revenue | \$2,470,542 | Oper re

The peaches are first graded, as to size and for blemishes and are in a bin, in front of the packer. It is necessary that he reach out and pick Net income peach and place it in the crate in front of him. He must fur-ther plan just how high his crate will be when finished. The continued packing of peaches is an arduous

Fort Valley Crops Biggest

Outside of the professional packers and occasional crate nailers, most of the labor in and around peach orchards is done entirely by local farm labor. Prices range from \$1.50 to \$2 a day, and this season labor has been plentiful. The loading of a car requires about 80 pickers, four to six packers and an equal number of grad-ers and assistants around the packing sheds. Each car holds about 476 crates when completed.

The heaviest crops of the south are produced in and around Fort Valley,

Ga., a section that last year held a
carnival at the time the peaches were
in full bloom. The Governor of the

Oper revenue State and numerous notables took part in this celebration. There are other sections that have come into prominence in recent years, particularly at Cornelia and Mt. Airy, Ga., in the northeastern part of the State, and Lyerly, Summerville, and Adairsville, in the northwestern section.
East Tennessee, particularly near
Cleveland and Kingston, with a yield
of close to 300 cars, is turning its
attention to the industry.

# HALF CENTURY'S SERVICE ON BOARD

NEW YORK, Aug. 2-Frederic W. Stevens, at a regular monthly meeting of the board of trustees of the New York Life Insurance & Trust Company today tendered his resignation as an active trustee, after having been a member of the board for 50 years. Mr. Stevens was elected a trustee at the August meeting of the board in 1872 and has served continuously since that time.

John Jacob Astor, William H. Aspinwall, James Colles, William Earl Dodge Jr., Meredith Howland, John T. THEATER EARNINGS

For the 18 weeks since its opening March 19 to the week ended July 16, the new State Theater Company has taken in box office ry seipts of \$184,510. Expenses have been \$138,637. leaving a profit for the period of \$45,873. Loew's Boston Theaters owns 22,000 of the \$2,000 shares of \$10 par common stock of the State Theater Company.

Dodge Jr., Meredith Howland, John T. Joh

# RAISIN GROWERS GET BIG LOAN

FAR BELOW 1921

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 2—Announcement is made of a loan of \$4,600,000, at an equitable rate of interest and upon liberal time allowances, to the raisin growers of the San Joaquin Valley, to assist in the proper marketing of the raisin crop.

The loan has been possible through the recent merger of banks in 24 California cities, under the leadership of the First National Bank of Los

of the First National Bank of Los Angeles. These banks have been joined in the raisin financing by the Mercantile Trust Company of San

Public Utility Earnings ASHEVILLE POWER & LIGHT June—
Gross earnings
Expenses and taxes.
Net earnings
Total income \$74,765 48,939 25,826 28,054 22,847 Balance ........................ Gross earnings
Expenses and taxes.
Net earnings
Total income
Balance \$848,991 \$871,359 ce ........ Pref divs June

June: 1922
Gross earnings \$154,959
Expenses and taxes 111,167
Net earnings 43,792
Total income 93,141
Balance 74,844
Twelve months:
Gross earnings \$1,791,711
Expenses and taxes 1,329,863
Net sarnings 1,329,863
Net sarnings Net earnings Total income YADKIN RIVER POWER June:

241,787 182,119 PALMETTO POWER & LIGHT June—Gross earnings ....
Expenses and taxes ...
Net earnings ....
Total income ..... \$570,675 \$578,261

Expenses and taxes...
Net earnings .....
Total income ......
Balance ..... LIGHT & June: Oper revenue 141,386

162,171 98,721 65,449 METROPOLITAN EDISON 1921 Oper revenue .....
Oper expenses .....
Oper income .....
Twelve months: \$211.824 
 Oper revenue
 \$2,718,544

 Oper expenses
 1,734,833

 Oper income
 983,711

 Total income
 1,203,771
 \$2,806,923 Deductions ..... 629,182 574.589 PENNSYLVANIA EDISON

BANDUSKY GAS A BURCTRIC June: 1922 Oper revenue ..... \$58,289 Oper expenses
Oper income
Twelve months:
Oper revenue
Oper expenses Total income 85,759 90,155 76,150 89,079

NORTHWESTERN OHIO RAILWAY & June: Oper revenue .....
Oper expenses ....
Oper income .....
Year ended June 30: ictions ...... SAYRE ELECTRIC

June:
Oper revenue
Oper expenses
Oper deficit
Twelve months: \$198.460 21,396 NEW JERSEY POWER & LIGHT June: 1922 1921 Oper revenue ....
Oper expenses ....
Oper income ....
Twelve months: \$477,228 413,807 175,480

180,105 93,641 86,464 ILLINOIS TRACTION Gross \$1,713,916 \$1,720,403 Net 415,921 435,378 
 Net
 415,921
 435,378

 Six months:
 311,087,462
 \$10,931,727

 Net
 3,390,678
 2,846,837
 VERMONT HYDRO-ELECTRIC 1922 23,409

Oper revenue .....
Oper expenses ....
Oper income .....
Twelve months: GENERAL GAS & ELECTRIC

# RECORD PROFITS **BEING EARNED BY**

CAST IRON PIPE

Chicago, Aug. 2—President Hulburd of the Eigin National Watch Company Will Soon Put an Improved Type of Pipe

on Market

Although earnings of the United States Cast Iron Pipe Company in the first quarter of the year were adversely affected by the small demand, necessitating low operations at its plants, since them there has been a remarkable improvement, particularly in June. It is estimated that profits last month were approximately \$200.000, before allowing for charges and taxes.

Based on this showing, earnings of the command and the same and taxes.

Says WESTERN MAN

CHICAGO, Aug. 2—President Hulburd of the Eigin National Watch Company, looks for a continuance of general business activities for two more years at least, or till Europe really settles down, when competition in world trade will become acute and cest reductions be necessary. The automobile industry is likely to be affected most at first, and will undergo considerable reorganization. Strikes are wearing themselves out, but the aftermath of shortage will be a problem all winter. He feels that labor troubles will not be serious, though they may become more numerous, because the cost of living is not coming down as fast as wages. The tendency in commodity prices, particularly farm products is downward, but not very rapidly, because Europe neads American graping in energy.

Based on this showing, earnings of the company are running at a rate Europe needs American grain in energianger than has been witnessed for many years, even including the war period. Unless the coal and railroad expenses are not coming down as sharply as commedities the 326,434 strikes become more prominent than 264,150 at present, United States Cast Iron Pipe is in line for a very successful 12 months, despite the somewhat unfavorable start in the first quarter. Surplus for Common

Figured on the June profits, the company is earning at the annual rate of 7 per cent on the preferred, with the balance equal to \$10 a share on the \$12,000,000 common stock, This, of course, is before charges and taxes. Even allowing liberally for these two items, United States Cast taxes.

Iron would still be disclosing approximately \$8 for the junior stock. At the end of June, operations were reported at about 70 per cent of capacity, with every indication that a higher rate will be maintained over the next few months, provided shipments are not retarded, and coal is available.

### To Introduce New Pipe

The last half of the year has all the earmarks of being very fruitful, overlooking for the time the disturbing factors. Shortly, the company will place on the market its new pipe, made by the De Lavaud process. This process makes possible the production of a lighter and stronger pipe adopted to service in natural gas, oil and irrigation lines, as well as piping for high pressure gas and water to be used in power houses and build-

Although the preferred stock is entitled to non-cumulative dividends at the rate of 7 per cent, in very few years since the company was incorporated has the full amount been paid. Early this year directors ordered a payment of 5 per cent, pay-

able in four installments.

By the time when consideration for dividends on this class of stock rolls around, earnings ought to be of such a nature that directors may feel inclined to pay the full amount

# MORE COAL FROM GREAT BRITAIN REACHES BOSTON

Another cargo of British coal has arrived at Boston. The British freighter Oakwin of the Furness-Withy lines coal from North Shields consigned to the New Haven Railroad. - Another steamer, Ramon de Larringa, is on the way to Boston, due to arrive Aug. 9,

with a full cargo of bituminous. 140,927
56,081
During the last week three shipments of bituminous from Sydney,
Cape Breton, were discharged here,
1,888,082
while another shipload came from while another shipload came from Pictou, Nova Scotia. These cargoes totaled 25,346 tons with an aggregate value of \$142,146. The prices on re-ing period of 1921. value of \$142,146. The prices on re-cent shipments are substantially higher than those obtained for the earlier cargoes. The Pictou consign-36.212 ment was "declared" at \$7.20 a ton. Imports of foreign coals at Boston for July reached 94,330 tons, with a total declared value of \$529,322, com-paring with 48,600 tons valued at \$240,625 during-June.

# WESTERN ELECTRIC

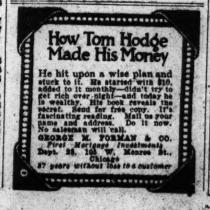
Directors of the Western Electric

# TREASURY NOTES **OVERSUBSCRIBED**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 — Nearly \$1,000,000,000 oversubscription to the Treasury's new issue of 4½ per cent short-term notes is announced by Secretary Mellon.

Subscriptions for the issue, which was for about \$300,000,000, he said, aggregated more than \$1,200,000,000, all of the Federal Reserve districts reporting oversubscriptions of their

LIMA'S NEW BUILDINGS LIMA, O., Aug. 2—Construction of new buildings for the Lima Locomotive Works will begin this week.



# TWO MORE YEARS OF GOOD BUSINESS SAYS WESTERN MAN

overhead expenses are not coming down as sharply as commodities, the margin of profit in business is shrinking.

shrinking.

Regarding the stock market, he said: "We have been in a primary bull period this year, and it will undoubtedly run nto 1923. For the long pull, it would be wise to exercise discretion in buying stocks. Good stocks will advance more rapidly and further than bonds, but bonds are surer, and will continue strong for a longer period."

longer period."
Foreign trade prospects will improve as conditions ease in Europe. Germany's financial debacle should not produce any serious crisis outside, though trading with Germany would be on a barter basis during currency reorganization.

# **AUCTION SALES**

OF SECURITIES Wish, Hobbs & Arnold sold the fol-

R. L. Day & Co. sold the following securities at auction today:

2 Nat Union Bank, Boston, 195, up 4,

1 Lockwood Co., 137, up 9%,

50 Maverick Mills pfd, 70,

2 Dartmouth Mfg pfd, 83%, off 1%,

1 Hill Mfg, Co., 152%, up %,

10 Conn. Mills 1st pfd, 74%, up 4%,

9 Old Colony Woolen Mills pr. 5%, up %,

45 Boston Elevated common 83%.

249 Central Wharf & Wet Dock 167-62,

up 22.

up 22. 1 Boston Athenaeum 502, up 2. 1 Boston Attenaeum 502, up 2.
5 No. Poston Light Prop Pr. 90%-90
5 Boston Wharf 106%, off %.
10 Hood Rubber pfd 101%, up 1%.
5 Turners Falls Power-Elec. Co.
uf 12.

25 Commonwealth Trust Co., Boston, 180, unchanged. 6 Plymouth Cordage 174%, up %... 1 Pepperell Mfg 167%, off 5%...

Wise, Hobbs & Arnold sold the following:

10 Natl Shawmut Bank 239%, off 1%. 10 Natl Shawmut Bank 239%, off 1%.
10 Beacon Trust Co 261.
50 U S Worsted com. 67c, up 45c.
2 Ludlow Mfg Assn 141%, up 12%.
4 Quincy Market C S com 138%, off 6%.
5 Fall River Elec, 127%, off %.
5 Converse Rubber Shoe pfd 90, up 1.
3 Crowell & Thurlow SS 6%, off %.
6 Draper Corp 155%, up %.
4 Am Mfg com 94%, up %.
2 Southern N E Tel 124%.
5 State St Exchange 50%, up 4.
13 Merrimac, Chemical 89%, off %.
10 Rill Mfg Co 153%, up 1%.

# FINANCIAL NOTES

Paris statistical experts believe the cost of living will rise 20 per cent by the coming winter. Postmaster-General Work announces that the postal treaty between Mexico and the United States has been ratified.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Philadelphia have been permanently enjoined from interfering with the A. B. Kirschbaum Clothing Company by Judge Rogers, who characterized the union as a menace to the nation.

The Muscle Shoals power project, if owned by the United States Government, would bring \$100,000,000 into the treasury annually if power were sold at Washington prices, Senator McKinley of Illinois said in criticising Henry Ford's offer. TO REDEEM BONDS

ctors of the Western Electric any have voted to call for reion on Oct. 1 the company's outing 7 per cent bonds. These Directors of the Western Electric Company have voted to call for redemption on Oct. 1 the company's outstanding 7 per cent bonds. These bonds are convertible up to Sept. 20 into the company's 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock. All bonds not so converted will be redeemed according to their terms at 102 and accrued ing to their terms at 102 and accrued interest.

The original issue of these bonds was \$28,600,000 of which about \$6,300,000,000 marks in 1921 at reduced to gold marks this amounts to only \$5,000,000,000 marks in 1921 at reduced to gold marks this amounts to only \$5,000,000,000 marks in 1921 at reduced to gold marks. In 1913 deposits amounted to 1,500,000,000 marks.

# **REVIEW SAYS** BUSINESS IS **MARKING TIME**

New York Bank Sees Slowing Down in Nearly All the Trade Activities

The American Exchange National Bank in its monthly review of trade and business conditions, says, in part: Some retardation in the move of goods, which was accentuated by a modified seasonal decline in business activity, was reported during July. The decrease in the volume of goods moved was foreshadowed by an in-crease in the reported car shortage in June, but car loadings in the latter month were in excess of those for the month before and for the correspond-

month before and for the correspond-ing month last year.

Bad order cars reported at the end of June showed an increase of about 13,000, as compared with the month before, but showed a small decrease, as compared with the corresponding month last year, indicating, in con-junction with the shortage reported. that the decrease in the movement of goods was mainly due to faulty distribution. Steps to correct this situation were being taken at the end of the month, and some relief from the hard-ships imposed by the railway shop-

men's strike was indicated. Uncertainty Slows Work

In addition to this factor, the unwillingness of producers to make for-ward commitments in the face of the uncertain situation contributed to a decrease in the volume of business; although productive activities showed although productive activities snowed only minor modification, being due to blast furnace suspensions forced by the shortage of coal. Governmental measures for control of coal distribution and prices through the agency of the Interstate Commerce Commission

were also adopted. New high prices for the year were reached during July in sugar, pork, cotton and printcloths. Iron and lead reached new high levels late in June. The Bureau of Labor Statistics re-ported increases in employment in 10 out of 12 industrial groups during June as compared with May. Retail trade figures indicated that business in that field is about holding its own.

in that field is about holding its own.

Wholesale dry goods trades showed
some falling off in interest and activity
as compared with last year. Decreases
in stocks on hand are reported from
nearly all trades, and shipments continue to run ahead of production. As
a result, prices in most markets continue to harden and huvers in many tinue to harden and buyers in many lines are beginning to feel some anxiety, mainly on account of fears

of delayed deliveries. **Building Prices Higher** The trend toward higher prices in the building field was continued, al-

though the increases reported were moderate. Building activity increased in volume during June, but new contracts showed a slight falling off an compared with those for the month before. The building industry, nevertheless, continues to lead in business

The outlook for the crops remained good, but condition reports for June showed some falling off in comparison with the earlier advices, bringing the estimates for the major crops generally under the final yields for last year. Nevertheless, except in cotton, which reached a new high, prices

failed to advance.

An increased export demand for wheat was reported near the end of the month, and it was officially esti-mated that the European countries would require something like 100,000,-000 bushels from this side during the year.

# BITUMINOUS COAL. EXPORTS SMALLER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—Bituminous coal exports fell off by more than 21,000,000 tons during the fiscal year ended June 30, as compared with the previous year, according to foreign

previous year, according to foreign trade reports issued today by the commerce department.

Exports of bituminous coal during the year aggregated 13,000,000 tone valued at \$68,000,000, compared with 34,000,000 tons valued at \$302,000,000.

Anthracite coal exports during the year aggregated 3,000,000 tons worth \$32,000,000 compared with 5,000,000 tons worth \$52,000,000 the previous year.

AUSTRALIAN LOAN PLANS only 882,000,000 gold marks. In 1913 deposits amounted to 1,500,000,000 marks.

ATCHISON'S LOADINGS GAIN
Atchison read's revenue loadings last week were 34,338 cars, compared with 33,444 in the previous week and 29,125 a year ago. This year's total to date is 796,487, compared with 744,376 in 1921.

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EXPERIENCED manager of tea room; can manage an employee's cafeteria or lunch room. M-71, 1458 McCormick Bidg., Chicago.

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cuse, N. Y.

For information address M.

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ation; bargain, 86.800, easy terms; possession,
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### TASMANIAN TREES SUITABLE FOR PAPER

HOBART, Tasmania, June 12 (Special Correspondence)—Much impor-tance is attached to the statement by the Director of the Commonwealth Bureau of Science and Industry that in laboratory tests three important Tasmanian timbers have been found. suitable for making paper pulp. The timbers upon which the tests have timbers upon which the tests have been made are stringy bark (Eucalyptus Obliqua), swamp gum (E. Regnans), blue gum (E. Globulus), and gum top stringy bark (E. Gigantia).

The Tasmanian Conservator of the test of Technology, which is to sequire in Boston a position tutoring in electrical subjects, receiving in eturn board and room. For particulars address V-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

nans), blue gum (E. Globulus), and gum top stringy bark (E. Gigantia).

The Tasmanian Conservator of Forests states that, apart from Tasmania offering wonderful opportunimania offering wonderful opportunical conservation of the conservation of th can grow spruce and poplar for paper pulp, so that eventually the State should be able to grow vast quantities of these exotic trees for paper pulp.

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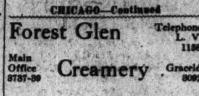
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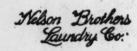
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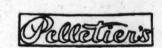
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# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

# C. E. Montague

critical journal which appraises literary values with care, I saw C. E. Montague mentioned as worthy of inclusion among those English writers that might be selected for an anthology of the modern second-rate. Other names were with Montague's, but I will omit them here. The association of several of them with Montague's surprised me; trouble over what was admitted, in any case, to be a selection of writers of an inferior quality.

We will leave out the other names.

But it might be as well to suggest that the more critically meticulous we are when grading writers in an order of merit which aims at accuracy, then the more futile the job-which began in futility—becomes, and the more ridiculous our tense solemnity appears. It is strange that art should tend to make so many people portentous, instead of joyful. There is an excuse for looking a gift-horse in the mouth after the donor has departed, but no excuse for a dismal and thankless greeting of Eros, because we suspect his appearance to

fancy that Montague's leading articles are now the only contributions of their kind in the English press the authorship of which is obvious; and I suppose the English newspaper with which he is associated is now the only one in which the leading articles may be read with profit and pleasure. When English journalists repine over a fancied degradation of their task in these days of tom-toms, stentorphones, and devices for attracting the wide attention of the uneducated and the slow witted, they think of Montague and his journal, and recover dignity in their duties. He justifies, to such of them as keep the faith, their work on the press. While he is with them. on the press. While he is with them; they can keep in countenance; for he is a journalist, a writer and a scholar, and has never flattered the popular gods by so much as admitting he knew of their existence except as de-

Montague at the Front

Early in the war Montague vanished. It was reported that he had dyed his hair, persuaded the recruit- of Naval ing officer he was not only game, but Service a chicken, and somehow got out to France. At that time, though the author of "Dramatic Values" and "A Hind Let Loose" was still in the habit of using his holidays in risky adventures, yet he was not youthful enough to stand in ice-cold water up to the middle, as a daily routine, to eat rough tack, and to sleep in mud. But he did it, as a Tommy, for some time, and I believe has a peculiar knowledge of that maze of trenches which once made of the ditches, clinker heaps, railway-sidings, and miners' cottages about Lens, a region which Dante might have used to add

views about affairs in France were of that particular chateau; I fear they had been heard aloud at table once or twice; and like those of any-body repelled by violence and dirt, were not under-emphasized. How often have I turned from the anarchic gossip of our mess after dinner to see that Captain Montague was rather obviously isolated in a chill and distant corner of the room, sitting stiffly upright, reading a newspaper which I am sure he did not ered opinion would be.

more precious over niceties of honor and duty I don't want to meet, for such an unaccommodating mind can make the soul of the comfort-loving sophist feel really uncomfortable. No.
I dared not ask him what he thought. Once, I remember, he did confess to me that he hoped he would be able about those days. But what he never said. His book, however, is ablished; I don't know whether it has been issued in America, but I had not been published in England. had not been published in England. Serve them right! Now they cannot escape. The thing they dreaded they might hear after the war has been said; and said so jolly well that all their strong instinctive dislike of it will not keep it from standing in evidence against them for many years. "Disenchantment" is that book about the war we would have prayed Montague to write, if we had thought that prayer would have been effectual. His book, to me, is the finest essay which has come out of those years; and Montague's war crebe admitted even by the one-time pro-fessional chewers of glass. Yet look at what he calls his book! "Disen-

By H. M. TOMLINSON

TOT long ago, in an American critical journal which appraises literary values with re, I saw C. E. Montague mentioned worthy of inclusion among those worthy of inclusion among those aglish writers that might be semigrardly in their terms of praise he niggardly in their terms of praise, he had secured an enviable place as a practitioner in English. "Disen-chantment," his last book, is rather different from the rest of his work; the war has moved him profoundly, and with this book as his title his place is that of a master of our Eng-lish tongue, and the finest ironist we have. Often when reading him you are unaware you are transfixed, being delighted with the ease and bril-liance of his play, till in a start of surprise you turn and see he has spitted you; for his blade is beyond your spine. There are pages in "Dis-enchantment" which would grace any anthology exclusively devoted to the

great tradition of our prose.
"Disenchantment" is a noble and somberly elequent book, and cannot be neglected by any student of the society of our own times, for it is a and never deflected by evident temp-tations to the purple. Its author passes with but casual glances the terrific drama of the battles of 1916, 1917, and 1918, for he has a harder task than the making of battle-pictures. He wants us to see the awful world of those days in the only place where it really mattered; as dubious shadows in the minds of the men we called "heroes." He shows us the information of the young crusader, who believed in his heart the idealism of the cause for which he fought; and shows what happened to the young warrior as he slowly discovered that the only man with the same thoughts and the same disillusioned idealism He makes even the technical details as his own was the fellow he was trying to kill.

# Round the World and Back

A Half Century Tall ships and blue water have for many a day held well-nigh irresistible appeal; and, for this reason, By Seaton Schroeder, Rear Admiral Schroeder, Rear Admiral Schroeder's memoirs will be york and London of interest to the averdon: D. Appleton age reader fully as much as to the naval

expert or historian. It is an absorbing chronicle of days and ways on strange seas, of sail and steam, war and peace. Moreover, this author writes well; he has an agreeable sense of humor and an unflagging style, sufficient to take about the world, and a final chapter the reader 'round the world and back again with no apparent effort.

body to his descriptions of places of torment for abandoned wretches. But I'll swear nobody ever heard Montague complain about it. He took Montague complain about it. He took to moun- of more account than all the steam in and gay adventure. Few may write taineering, that his austere spirit the world, and the China ships raced such reminiscence as Admiral Schroemight say to his body: "I'll larm ye each other, harbor to harbor, coast to der, his experience seems to embrace By the time I met Montague in
France, he had been promoted to a captaincy in the Intelligence Departs

Saginaw, which plowed up and down prose, he always maintains an even General Headquarters, and the Alaska coast round and about interest. Whatever his book may be, it each other with some fre-Sitka. Then came a steam frigate, the certainly is never or a single moment Indeed, for long spells we Pensacola, upon which the author dull or ill-written.

cruised up and down from Puget Sound to the South.

His commission as ensign brought him to the Benicia, a sloop of war, and "as handsome a craft as ever floated." Around Cape San Roque they went, beating south to Rio, and it is as good as reading Conrad to hear Admiral Schroeder talk of his ship and her behavior. In those days Brazil was an Empire, the Rua do Oubidor was the street of gayety, and Offenbach's opera was in style. Off. Cape Hope, the Benicia ran into a tremendous storm, and, weathering that, set sail through the Straits of Sunda for Singapore. These earliest days of the Admiral's naval experience are more than full of interest; the freshness of his impressions, the crispness of his style, the vividness of his writing, all combine to make the reader feel that, in imagination at least, he is pacing reeling decks on or about the Yellow Sea. There is in ad-dition some account of the expedition to Korea, an incident nearly or perhaps wholly forgotten in these years.

One chapter is concerned with the Virginus episode, and another most interesting one with the cruise of the full-rigged Swatara to the South Seas to make astronomical observations on the transit of Venus. New Zealand work of art, deliberated, designed, with its purpose austerely maintained and never deflected by avident and there is a fascinating account of those islands. Perhaps as interest-ing is the discovery of the submerged continent in the Atlantic, but for genuine good reading, the obelisk ex-

pedition outranks them all.

The bringing of Cleopatra's Needle from Alexandria to New York, its removal from its base, its travels in a caisson, its final hoisting aboard ship and the passage of the Atlantic reads

Governor of Guam Much later comes the Spanish War, the Santiago campaign, and Admiral Schroeder's appointment as executive officer of the battleship Massachusetts. of his ship interesting, and his account of the war on the seas is enthralling, if widely differing from any other. In fact, it ranks with "Fighting Bob" Evans' two volumes of reminiscences. At the close of the war, Admiral Schroeder became Governor of Guam, and there is one more chapter of immense interest to the casual reader. His account of his stewardship is delightfully done, his descriptions of the island fairly sparkle; all in all, if the chapter is sufficiently read, Guam should become

as popular as Mr. O'Brien's widely advertised South Seas. In the spring of 1906, the author was ordered to the command of the Virginia, and took part in a review for ing in Cuban intervention. Later there mander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet

# The Poet Laureateship

rounded with a halo of poetical dis- time the obligation of writing two tinction. This is particularly true of official poems a year was abolished, those who have known and loved the and when Wordsworth succeeded poems of Tennyson. For this reason, Southey he imposed the additional it has been with greater surprise and enjoy except as self-mortification, disappointment that months and obligations to write anything at all.

and with his face as hard and cold as years have passed by, pregnant with

As a matter of fact, no official poem that of a sergeant of the Guards on significant events, without calling was ever written by Wordsworth.

parade. Yet I knew how considerate forth from the poet laureate some Tennyson, however, who held the and kindly he was, on the sly; and remembered the subtle analyses in "Dramatic Values"; and I wondered then what he thought of it all, and then what he thought of it all, and the subtle analyses in keeping with the dignity and reputation of his high office. The volume, then what he thought of it all, and the subtle analyses in keeping with the dignity and reputation of his high office. The volume, then what he thought of it all, and the subtle analyses in keeping with the dignity and reputation of his high office. The volume, the subtle analyses in keeping with the dignity and reputation of his high office. The volume, the subtle analyses in keeping with the dignity and reputation of his high office. The volume, the subtle analyses in keeping with the dignity and reputation of his high office. The volume, the subtle analyses in the subtle valuable his slow and consid- on "the laureate," will be iconoclas- low the standard of his other work tic to those who have looked upon the it stands as better than that produced Thinking It Out

I never gave it. He wore the King's never gave it. He was my senior, and he uniform, he was my senior, and he with it. The discomforting facts are as poet laureate Alfred Austin, a had served as a ranker; and a fellow also disclosed that the appointments journalist and political friend with have, in nearly every instance, been no poetical ability, it was commonly have, in nearly every instance, been no poetical ability, it was commonly political rather than literary, and said that it was the Premier's way of that with the single exception of making the laureateship obsolete. Tennyson's the verses turned out by the official poets of England have been Bridges, while an estimable gentlemediocre indeed.

as holding these positions. The first poets laureate, we are told, were A poet laureateship which fails those poets whose function consisted produce poetry is a paradox. A poet of singing or reciting before the king. who could not receive inspiration The name of Chaucer rests in the from the stirring events of the last memory of many as that of the first decade could hope for nothing greater poet laureate of England, but there in the way of material. We need the were others in his day who were uplift of great messages expressed called laureates. This is also true of through poetry, and the poet laureate-Skelton, but in the time of Henry ship of England, if it is to be con-VII a priest, Andreas, was granted an tinued, should supply its share. annuity as "poet laureate." Then come the names of Spenser, Brayton, Daniel and Ben Jonson, yet these really precede the permanent establishment of the laureateship. Davenant received a pension from the gov-

IN THE mind of the average person laureates whose names are famous, who thinks about things of this yet with the single exception of Tenkind at all, the title of poet lau- nyson they gave the world no official condition that he should be under no

mediocre indeed.

man, has failed to receive inspiration during these last wonderful years to A poet laureateship which fails to

Newspapermen continue to evolve into literary figures in New York city. In reply to the question, "What constitutes a literary figure?" let it be af-A Noble Book

The delicate prose; often precious and over-wrought, of C. E. M., was personal and original enough to have caused, long before the war, a number of admiring imitators. The author of "The Hind Let Loose" had given them but little to go upon; not even remember the hames of Shadwell, Nahum Tate, Rowe, or Eusden? We probably sheuld never have heard out in September, which will include the series of cartoons picturing Rossetti and his circle of friends, Ruskin, Swinburne, Millais, Morris and others, which Max exhibited in the Leicester Galleries, London, recently. The cartoons will be reproduced in the original colors.



# An Interesting Swedish Hand-Printed Book

hand. Who, for instance, would not prefer a hand-planed table to a machine-planed; even there one feels the merits of a personal effort. And how much more is this the case with the book.

The Swedish poet and artist, Hugo Gehlin, has been fortunate in having impressive, in spite of their narrow his "Stillsamma Dikter," a volume of compass, and their lines have a cervery personal poems, published at the tain formal note which shows the hand-press in far-off Rasunda. It is artist's keen sense of the decorative. a charming book with delightfully broad margins, extravagantly many unused leaves, what Mr. Cobden-San derson calls steps leading to the book, and faultless printing. All this, how stitutes the book—the text and, in this case, the illustrations, 15 wood-cuts. And there is this special and attractive feature, in connection with "Stillsamma Dikter," that the poet has not only designed but has also cut

Unique Harmony of the Volume In an his work Mr. Gehlin is nothing if not personal, which gives to the ing if not personal, which gives to the volume under review a stamp of homogeneousness and harmony which one of illustrations, quaint and out of the looks for in vain where a stranger common, to some of Tagore's works, undertakes the pictorial part of the work. The keynote to the illustrations is modern, in some ways. The of this, when he first had his translalines are simple and sincere, with suave and pleasing curvature, rather utterly neglected pamphlet.

a pronounced trait, though not of a Hugo Gehlin has also done a pronounced trait, though not of a kind which would have appealed to the mid-Victorian era. Mr. Gehlin is treated somewhat hackneyed subjects of black and white, a knowledge which Among them are Adam and Eve, Abel stands him in good stead. Certain of Cain, the Madonna, St. Francis and his woodcuts are reminiscent of past others. Of a different stamp is "Takcenturies, as, for instance, the striking ing the Horse to the Water, reate in England has always been sur- poems of permanent value. By this self-portrait. Man and woman form both the horse and the youth leading the subject of a number of the pic-

THE interest in hand-printed | In one poem he asks the wind books is, fortunately, increasing, whence it cometh and where it is best and the craft is gaining fresh to be, in the south or the north, or the devotees in diverse lands. The ma-chine cannot, after all, quite oust the not, it is best," and in the illustrathe lightness of a rolling cloud. the illustrations just mentioned are

> The Rhythm of the Verses Some of the verses are without hyme, but not by any means without rhythm, an enviable quality with

ever desirable, only serves to enhance the intrinsic value of what really conist richly dowered, but which hardly lends itself to translation into another tongue. Some of the verses are not without a faint echo of Heine's Weltschmerz, although there is nothing of the pastiche about them. In others Mr. Gehlin expounds fragments of his philosophy, and in others again there is an Especiation. there is an Eastern ring. The East appears to have a fascing

tion printed in a poor and at first

fully alive to the decorative faculties in a novel and individual manner. it are dealt with in an effective and tures, in others the artist sets out on decorative manner, a capital example new and interesting paths.

# The Rôle of Refugee

many ways it was almost as though they were one people.

The little family of Walloons, so delicately and surely sketched into this picture of England during those years of conflict, takes, each one, an entirely different view of the rôle of refugee, sometimes comic yet not without a certain dignity, for, after all, had not Belgium saved Europe? What a number of them there were up and down the country during those days, when it seemed as though nothing would ever be quite as it had been before!

Joining the Refugees

Joining the Refugees

Antoine Collinet, highly respected lawyer of Stavelot, how little he had imagined that summer of 1914 when, with his wife and grandchild he started off for a fortnight's holiday, that within a few days they were to find themselves part of that neverending stream of refugees, to which England, only just struggling to her feet in the recognition that great things were demanded of her, had thrown open wide, hospitable doors. The Collinets had been three years in England at the opening of M. Davignon's story; the lawyer still spent his days poring over Belgian newspapers, faded now and torn, but reminiscent of that life from which he had been so rudely uprooted; Madame Collinet, with more adaptability, possessing, fortunately for her young granddaughter, the instincts of a sportswoman and a sense of humer, gardened victorial species. daughter, the instincts of a sportswoman and a sense of humer, gardened vigorously, essayed to play golf,
and treated with ironic disdain the
conventional scruples and pruderles
of the maiden aunt, Hortense Debarsy.
Mile. Debarsy had remained in her
own eyes the rich spinster of Stavelot, slightly ruffled, certainly, at the
loss of prestige incurred by the little
house at Pinner and the removal-from house at Pinner and the removal-from her immediate environment of so many who knew her to be a woman of property, but finding satisfying opportunities of impressing new actualntances with facts so far more important than the fall of empires and the deliverance of pations. the deliverance of nations.

Excellent as are the many lesser characters in the book, the author has excelled himself in his portrait of the youthful heroine, Aimée Collinet, who appears upon the gage with all the spontaneity and joyousness of a Mary Rosa. The little Walloon had the same will as her grandmother to adapt herself to her new surroundings, and far greater facilities. The picture of Hortense Debarsy, when her niece announces that, in future, she is going to travel to and from London by herself, in a suburban train, daily, as a typist at £2 a week, is no less the consternation of the elderly aristocrat of Stavelot when her niece disappears for the afternoon, in's cloud of dust, perched precariously on the back wheel of a motor blke in charge of The Youthful Heroine perched precariously on the back wheel of a motor bike in charge of a young Canadian airman.

Aimée succeeded at her work in Lake Buildings, doing her part in more ways than one to help win the war, recognizing with the energy and good will of her grandmother, but with wider vision and keener susceptibilities that, beneath all the surface friction and selfishness of daily actions, her own people and the English were united for a common purpose upon which hung the World's destiny.

Excellent Character-Drawing M. Davignon is in love with his por-trait of Aimee, and what wonder, for she is wholly tovable, developing from the attractive child, gay, intrepld and

and confusion. Ellis Island is not America. It distinctly harms America

by making the immigrants angry and

bitter before they are admitted to the country. A Swedish pastor whom Miss

Nordstrom knew rescued her from the island. From New York she went to

in America. After a stay in southern Minnesota and a trip into Texas and

A great charm pervades M. Davignon's book, which will appeal not less to those plant. Par Henri 'Davignon's book, which will appeal not less to those on one side of the English Channel than the other, whose history during those brief, crowded years of the Great War, were so fatefully interwoven, that in many ways it was almost as though they were one people.

Whose steadfastness, courage, and tenderness are strengthened, not employed the fitteness of the frame of the people again, nursing with the armies back from Ardennes to the Rhine, the little one-time typist of Lake Buildings rose not less magnificently to the occasion than when she set forth upon her first independent adventure, under the disapproving eye of Hortense Debarsy.

barsy.

There is a fine study, in these later pages, of an English colonel and another, not less surely drawn of a young Walloon soldier, at the mercy of his racial fears and prejudices, impatient of the least discipline, risking everything that the English may win the war, and yet frowning savagely on their outstretched hand of friendship lest, in their turn, they should impose restrictions.

impose restrictions.

It is curious that in this book, which shows how carefully and intelligently the author has studied the English people, their ways and characteristics, there should be so many mistakes, slight enough, but neverth ess an annoyance to the reader. As for instance: "Bottomeley" instead of "Bottomley"; "clark" instead of "clerk"; "buss" instead of "bus"; "Lord and lady Kippington," and so on.

What bids fair to be a delightfu book will be published this September; it is the first volume of Björn Björnson's Recollections. The afthor is the oldest of Björnstjerne Björnson's three sons and he has, both in company with his illustrious father and on his own account, been brought into close contact with a vast number of famous and interesting people. He has, besides, lived in most of the important capitals of Europe, under exceptionally favorable circumstances for making studies of men and women connected with art and letters. He has just accompanied to her home in Norway his mother who, although an old lady, has just paid a visit to Panis, Munich and Berlin. Björn Hjörnson has a very good "pen"; he has also been director of the National Theater in Christiania, where he himself acted, but he has bid good-by to the stage, although he still acts as instructor and assists in the staging of plays, Björnson's Recollections. and assists in the staging of a especially in Germany. He is all admirable reciter.

treatise on Bergson's ay student at the Harvard



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For Lovers of the Drama OMEDIES OF WORDS AND OTHE LAYS, by Arthur Schnitzter. Translate STEWART KIDD, CINCINNAT

# Sir Harry Johnston and His Work

qualities to possess; and, like his reviewers, I find these amiable gifts appearing throughout his fiction. But to mention them is not to tell the whole truth; is not indeed in any power as a novelist. For they are human, rather than literary traits. A writer may lack them all, as Jane Austen , did, or Wordsworth, or Carlyle, and still produce great literature; on the other hand, he may pos-sess them all, and never write a paragraph worth remembering. , His Literary Pedigree

Judged by the reflected glory of his literary pedigree, Johnston, who inherits his characters from craftsmen of such undisputed genius as Dickens and Shaw, has a better claim to greatness than most novelists of the day. There is a fascination in reading of Dombeys and Harmons, Warrens and Veneerings, living in our own time, mingling with persons well-known in ant received a pension from the government for writing masques, but in 1668 John Dryden was officially appointed poet laureate. Aside from his official duty of recording events of national importance in verse, he was responsible for the spreading of royal propaganda.

The incumbents of the position after Dryden did much to detract from its dignity. How many of us even remember the names of Shadwell, Nahum Tate, Rowe, or Eusden?

We probably sheuld never have heard to the spreading of the position after Dryden did much to detract from its dignity. How many of us even remember the names of Shadwell, Nahum Tate, Rowe, or Eusden?

We probably sheuld never have heard to the position after propagand to the propagand to the life of the day, and carrying on enterprises familiar to us through personal experiences. The effect of verisimilitude is strengthened by an attention to details, and a scrupulous exactness as to dates and places, which are only equalled by Defoe. But delightful volumes of carlcatures of the most of the past season, is to have another volume, similar in format to that book, out in September, which will include the series of cartoons picturing on enterprises familiar to us through personal experiences. The effect of verisimilitude is strengthened by an attention to details, and a scrupulous exactness as to dates and places, which are only equalled by Defoe. But delightful volumes of carlcatures of the most of the past season, is to have another veritable-seming. Viewed from this out in September, which will include the life of the day, and carrying on enterprises familiar to us through personal experiences. The effect of verisimilitude is strengthened by an attention to details, and a scrupulous exactness as to dates and places, which are only equalled by Defoe. But of the life of the day, and carrying on enterprises familiar to us through personal experiences. The effect of verisimilitude is strengthened by an attention to details, and a scrupulous exactness as to dates and places, which are only e the life of the day, and carrying on enterprises familiar to us through ered no great account of his selfimposed charge. For the most bart. Dombeys and Veneerings are colorless, innocuous personages, with little but their names to endear them

to readers who have loved their fore-

unanimity quite remarkable, of his them; like the "pious folk" immortalpreadth of experience, his genial tem- ized by Keats, in his Ode on a Grecian perament, his "rollicking humor." Urn. Who wants to think of Bella These are indeed valuable human Wilfer, grown old and pudgy, or of Who wants to think of Bella

> activity of his personages, rather then from carefully wrought plot. descriptions of people are particular, rather than analytical. Romance is treated by him incidentally and conventionally. His humor is most happy when he is noting obvious eccentricities of character. Weecan scarcely include him among the interpreters of English life, as Trollope was, or as Marshall is; nor among the interter, like Thomas Hardy, or like Galsworthy. One aspect of his work, however, must win from his readers the tribute of genuine admiration.

Where His Ability Lies forcefully and authoritatively speak-

He is no microscopic observer, like Fabre; nor has he, like Beebe, given himself up for days to watching the behavior of individual mites. The distinction of the travel-talk in his novels

DEVIEWERS of Sir Harry John- Perhaps the truth is that most of is that through it gleams a picture of ston's novels seem to have us do not really want to know any the exploring, civilizing spirit, the royfound a phraseology upon more about our favorites of the world ing, empire-building, yet home-loving, which they can agree, in mentioning of fiction. They live on in our gentus of the English race, his work. They speak, with a imaginations, just as we have read of Often we hear of an over-conscientious author who deliberately em-barks upon the wild career which he

barks upon the will characters; we tancies for one of his characters; we are familiar with the man or even the woman who toils long weary hours in a factory or serves in a restaurant, ceaseless in his zeal to put himself in the other person's place. But Miss Ester Nordstrom, who recently passed through Ellis Island, worked out her canvas and many figures; but the stories grow out of the enormous problem in an especially plucky way. In Sweden she is known as a journalist and novelist, as a woman who buys her frocks in Paris and is socially prominent in her home city; yet she once startled her friends by spend-ing months in frozen Lapland in order Now she has reached the United States, by way of the steerage.

Needless to say, she did not exactly enjoy the experience. "They herded us about like sheep," she said. "There was nothing but delay and rudeness

It is in his travel-talk, and in the letters of travel introduced in his novels, that readers find him most enterprises familiar to us through personal experiences. The effect of verisimilitude is strengthened by an attention to details, and a scrupulous exactness as to dates and places, which are only equalled by Defoe. But which are only equalled by Defoe. But which are only experienced interest. Long before he was a writer of fiction, he was a traveler and explorer in unknown lands, about a better understanding between and a contributor to the publications in America. After a stay in southern with the second and a trip into Texas and write home of their experiences in the untamed wilderness of Africa and Central America, he is giving his readers first-hand information that can be found nowhere else but in records of exploration.

Minnesota and a trip into Texas and Utah, Miss Nordstrom will return home in the autumn. It will be interesting to read her book. We are familiar with young men who work their way across the ocean as cattle hands or stewards, or those who come,

# HOME FORUM THE

# Fruits of the Field

FTER a decade of the city, a decade of pavements and opera, subways and restaurants, a decade of crowds-what experience could compare with two months in the country, and of all possible country, New England in the spring? Possibly the country had not passed entirely out of knowledge in that decade. One might have sped through it on trains, or more rapidly in motors, and noted with satisfaction the prosperous farms and placid villages, observing to travelling companions that here lay the rock-ribbed foundations of our great nation, but in that phrase somewhat complacently implying that one's self was a particularly fine piece of superstructure.

But to pause in the country, on a farm, a mile from the postoffice, a mile from the railway, and remain in this condition of pause for two months, is to know as the city-bound cannot know by retailed word, the richness of the earth. Even the farmer himself, year by year looking to the soil for his livelihood, sees the earth less as golden storehouse upon which he draws, than as vast machine. So much compost, so much seed, so immunity from incloratin, so much immunity from inclement weather, equals so much crop. Seldom does he think of the processes as benevolence. 4. 4

In that long strip of soil there has been planted something which the man called by one name, at the right something with another name, at the left still a third. These things have been planted, too, with faith that in the soil will be provided what is required. Along that central strip the farmer has set a double row of brush -long branches cut from the neigh-boring woods. Along the strip at the right he has spread a thick mulch of straw. The strip at the right is left and turf of the daily walk, tirelessly

Far down below the surface, those early days of May, there was a tremulous murmuring. a flowing of the ress. Wherever co-operation is intellous murmuring, a flowing of the pictures of the earth a communion with seed and root and rhizome. Swiftly, brothers, for the warmth of the suntials of the advancing season, and the seeping moisture of the timely beckons with its pendant rubles, and, showers. Hither with the malerials Hither with the malerials prone upon the verdure, the refugee for those suculent stalks of asparagus, yonder with the red dyes and the syrups for the big, round strawberries, there with the tough threads to lift the pea-vines up into the sun upon the rows of brush. Each delicate walls that edge the fields, the raspberry has been going about the sun that the sun upon the rows of brush. Each delicate hir has its message from the business, and soon hangs out its ruddy plant to the bosom of the earth, tells shingle. There is a merry chatter in what it needs from the treasure house the tall cherry trees behind the house, to make this berry different from that and the robins are calling attention to pod, and from the silent and joyous co-operation of the soil there comes the fruit of the field.

The feet of the city man, patient-these long years of asphalt and con-crete, no v grateful for the soft loam

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Palace of Hradcany and Mala Strana, Prague

### C Exclusive News Agency, London

# The Roofs of Prague,

carry him from field to woods, from woods to orchard. Everywhere the memories the beautiful red roofs of of the quiet streets. that royal city hold premier place.

from metropolitan turmoil, sips, and memory, some quaint legend. On one records lie hidden from the light of side of the river, its rock foundations day. So the days pass. Along the stone walls that edge the fields, the wild now clothed in rich woods, stand the raspherry has been going about its ing the heights which rise from the But the dominant note is the soft red river banks, the venerable pile of the of the roofs, huddling together up the another harvest, bountiful beyond their needs. School is over, and un-Hradcany looks down on the huddle of roofs beneath its shadow.

leashed boyhood, ranging wide in sudden freedom, returns with muddy boots and blackened lips. Where? In mellowed by age, melting into mad-the marsh beyond the old orchard. der or brown under the changing light

DRAGUE, built like Rome upon balconies, with the enchanting vistas her seven hills, is a city of bound-less charm and variety, but of all of cobbled courtyards lit by shafts of sunlight which appear unexpect-

Down in the valley the Vltava winds and twists between the wards of the has lived its corporate life in stormy city, spanned by old bridges whose times; and under the frowning eaves every stone holds some historic of some of these old palaces grim

Here a tall spire strikes its shaft ruins of the fortress of Queen Libussa, against the blue sky: and there the founder of the royal house of Bo-hemia; and across the Vltava, crown-a high light in the dim landscape. steep slopes which lead from the river to the Hradcany, rising and falling They are very beautiful, these roofs like a cadence in music, with here and of Prague, red tiled, a wonderful red there a dominant phrase in some especially beautiful patch of lichen-

old Prague, a dreary crowded industrial quarter stretches out part of the

• For we shall hear

The thrush's heart beat, and the to another on a learn of the city; the heights of the Hradcany, among the piled towers and domes, the old steps leading from one narrow street palaces and stately courtyards, under to another on a lower level, with the the beautiful red roofs built by her lovely old iron work of window and citizens in the past.

hedges, the blowing of the wind, a changing of light, anything, indeed, that will give a sense of space and atmosphere and color and light as surrounding my characters.... I don't care much for orthodox scen-

What I care for are effects of light and colour (which you get more beautifully in the West Highlands than in any other place I know), and along a bit of icicled road than all the Swiss landscapes I ever beheld. William Black

# The Golden Plovers' Night Camp

On the undercliff I meet a friend returning to the Golf Club, who asks me if I am interested to hear that there is a drove of golden plover on the common. He tells me they are over towards "The Cloud." Going that way I notice that the voices of the golf players sound with extraordinary clearness. The prevailing atmospheric conditions must be the cause of this.

The October evening is fine, but a clean fog lies thick in the valley and overspreads the hill-top with a thinner grey pall slightly tinged with pink in the clearer sky straight above-al soft and pearly. The thin crescent of the young moon is in the Western city grows more and more distant, spread beneath one's feet.

The rough tiles are very beautinot hearly so real as this load of perturned hay beside which the man from the city walks, his muscles awakened, respectively with the mediæval respectively with the mediæval respectively.

The rough tiles are very beautinot about the panorama of the city wraps her memodark or ange by the mist which is condensing upon every suitable surface. A slight wind moves from the East, for the first time within her bower, which our century has brought in its which is condary or many centurity about her as the Vitava wraps her memodary has been about her as the Vitava wraps her memodary has brought in a mantle of mist which is condary or many the many time.

Yet Prague still wraps her memodary her densing upon every suitable surface. A slight wind moves from the East, or the first time within her bower. There are assembled the prelates and condenses upon my captains and condenses upon my captains and condenses. garments and condenses upon my captains and chief men of her realm;

walking stick.

I hear some peewits utter their cry as I walk down the common from the Roman Camp towards West Down, and see one plainly as it flaps a slow that has decided the fate of Empires: flight not far away, and I think my men grey with thought, and fame, and friend has mistaken the cry, heard age; who are the stewards of divine at a distance, for that of the golden plover. I have been expecting to put mysteries, who have encountered in Then, when I have walked nearer, ascend her throne. A hum of half I hear the sound once more, this time surprisingly near. It is sharply suppressed conversation which would doubled into a curious longer note, attempt to conceal the excitement, and then ceases. I walk on in the which some of the greatest have since direction, but see no bird. It is now acknowledged, fills that brilliant asseven o'clock and too dark and misty semblage, that sea of plumes and glitto see him unless he rises quite near tering stars and gorgeous dresses. to me. He must have got up very tering state and goes; she comes! lessly over the grass. I walk further The silence is as deep as that of a and hear the same thing repeated in noontide forest. Attended for a moseveral directions. I am evidently in the middle of the drove. The sound seeming very near me in one directowards it but see nothing and hear girl, alone, and for the first time, amid no wings, only the pipe is not repeated just there. The flight of olden plover must have settled here with a composed mien with a compo for the night whilst passing to more permanent quarters, and their sentinels have given warning of my presence.—John Henry Garrett in "From a Cotswold Height."

# Daylight at Sea

Written for The Christian Science Mon Day started from his crystal seat. A spangled throng of silver foam, Marked where his gleaming wings had

Tip-toe upon his mountain home, I saw him stand a moment still. And tumble in the ocean foam

Away upon the northern shore,

# Refreshment

Many, in all climes and through-out all ages, have used the word "refreshment"; but it is doubtful if many have realized the important bearing of its meaning both and has so often been offered a very upon their thoughts and upon their unsatisfying atone in its place,—be-actions. In yiew of the statement of liefs bound round in creeds and dogthe Master, "By thy words thou shalt mas, rites and ceremonies, giving small be justified, and by thy words thou proof of their efficacy through "signs shalt be condemned," it is imperative following." But the cry has not rethat all who are earnestly striving to turned unto it void; for, having follow his example, in the endeavor fainted not, men are now beginning to to emancipate the world, should keep partake of this true bread, which is enstant guard over their expressions. In turn, restoring their spiritual sense.

always necessary,-a proper provision ual things must "pray without ceasfor refreshment. Webster defines re- ing"; in other words, he must have reshment as, "Restoration of strength, constant recourse to the bread of life, spirit, vigor, or liveliness"; and divine Truth, if he is to prove success-'cheer" is given as a synonym for the ful in his journey out of the bondage verb "refresh." As mankind has of the senses into the freedom of nearly always looked upon his daily Spirit. efforts as merely material, and consequently needing physical strength Master to Capernaum after the multialone for their accomplishment, the tude had been fed by him, he told kind of refreshment provided has been them plainly that they had come solely of the same nature; and so the true on account of the material sense of meaning of the word has been over- refreshment he had given to themlooked. We should endeavor to see "because ye did eat of the loaves, and what this human provision for our were filled"; and then immediately 'restoration of strength" symbolizes, afterwards he added, "Labour not for if we are to gain spiritual refresh- the meat which perisheth, but for that ment. We often hear quoted the meat which endureth unto everlasting incident at Cana of Galilee, when life, which the Son of man shall give Jesus turned the water into wine, as unto you." This bread "which endurif this incident referred merely to the eth" is the individual understanding nature of the refreshment. A knowl- of Truth; and Christian Science edge of the customs of the period, and shows us how to make this underthe nature of the occasion, would standing a constant, conscious possespoint to the conclusion that this first sion, and to prove that, as sons of proof of the ability of the Master to God and "joint-heirs with Christ," we show the omnipotence of God, was can enter into our at-one-ment with given to cheer those at the marriage Him, here and now. feast, perhaps more especially the giver of it, at a time when his inability to supply the guests with the cus- aright, every student of ontology or tomary wine would certainly have real Being, should learn the spiritual been regarded by them as an insult.

to obtain the refreshment needed for and has thus prepared "a table in the ever." wilderness" of human experience. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 365). The poor suffering heart needs its rightful nutriment"; and her writings provide for the obtaining of that nutriment in such a variety of ways that no one need ever go away hungry, whatever the wilderness of human

# Queen Victoria's First

The council of England is summoned for the first time within her bower.

ment by her royal mother and the ladies of her court, who bow and then run suddenly and quickly retire, Victoria ascends her throne; a In a sweet and thrilling voice, and

> with a composed mien which indicates rather the absorbing sense of august Queen announces her accession to the throne of her ancestors, and her hum-ble hope that divine providence will guard over the fulfilment of her lofty trust. The prelates and captains and chief men of her realm then advance to the throne, and kneeling before her, pledge their troth, and take the sacred oaths of allegiance and su-premacy. Allegiance to one who rules over the land that the great Macedo nian could not conquer, and over a con-tinent of which even Columbus never tinent of which even Columbus never dreamed; to the Queen of every sea, and of nations in every zone. It is not of these I would speak, but of a nation nearer her foot-stool, and which at this moment looks to her with anxiety, with affection, perhaps with hope. Fair and serene, she has the blood and beauty of the Saxon. Will it be her proud destiny at length to bear relief to suffering millions, and with that soft hand, which might inspire troubadours and guerdon knights, break the last links in the chain of Saxon thraidom?—Benjamin Disrseli.

Whatever sort of journey we may Just as the earthly traveler, if he is undertake, or whatever manner of to achieve a desired end, partakes of work we may perform, one thing is refreshment, so the seeker after spirit-

When the people followed our

As the only way to know and enter into Life eternal is to understand God meaning of refreshment; and so be The Bible tells us how the Master able to partake of it. The result of said on one occasion, "I have compas- being satisfied partakers of the "manna sion on the multitude, because they in the wilderness," or human refreshcontinue with me now three days, and ment, has always resulted in a condihave nothing to eat: and I will not tion, of spiritual barrenness; but send them away fasting, lest they faint through the understanding and demonin the way." Here again, as at Cana, stration of Christian Science, mankind he provided the refreshment which he has again been able to enjoy the knew would restore the sense of har- divinely promised reward of health mony. The discovery of Christian and happiness. This proof of our Science by Mary Baker Eddy has made Father's tender, loving care for His it possible for mankind scientifically children is the present reward of all to obtain the refreshment needed for who are searching for and partaking to obtain the refreshment needed for the restoration of spiritual strength; heaven." They shall indeed "live for

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### the-pulpit, the iris, the orange lily, the daisy and the black-eyed Susan, AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER each in its turn and in its place bear witness to beauty. In ever deepening perspective the ity grows more and more distant,

daisies grow, And the wan snowdrop sighing for

On sunless days in winter; we shall

R. B.

be up and away again.

der-flame

Hymn

control, Wisdom which teaches Thee to guide

Upon the path of justice to its goal.

So winning honor Thee shall we re-

With love, lauding still thy works of

might; Since gods nor men find worthier

-Cleanthes, translated by W. H.

meed than this— The universal Law to praise aright.

ded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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covered red. Quick, the buckets! Blueberries are of a sky which is ever soft in color-ing. Sometimes, when Prague wraps The earth is giving, giving, giving. Nor, in its serious usefulness, is it una veil of mist around her shoulders, the roofs peer through the soft opaladorned. Each week has its special escence like rubies; sometimes again, glory. The wild lily of the valley or when the sun lights up the river and lomon's seal, the unctuous Jack-inthe soft greenness of the enveloping woods, the roofs show against the sky-

line sombre and menacing. They are full of character, individual, almost human; and their irregular contours, the variation of chimney stack and overhanging eaves lends an air of mystery to the panorama of the city

But by moonlight from the heights they are most lovely, dim and tender, watching over the thousands of little homes in the houses of the sleeping city as they have watched for many centuries. The old Ghetto is gone: the moat is filled up and has become the gayest busiest street of the modern city: some of the old bridges have been replaced by newer structures. And on the fringe of the dignities of

fabric of our modern life. Yet Prague still wraps her memo-

# Yellow Silk in the Desert

By whom the silver gossamer is spun.

Who paints the diapered fritillaries. On what wide wings from shivering pine to pine the eagle flies.

The fruits of the field are here; beauty is fiere; peace is here. A decade is too long to stay away from the soil, but sometimes it does seem which he was traveling had seen the soil, but sometimes it does seem that the warmest welcome is for the prodigal, for the one who has wandered long and far, and who will soon gerpload clues are also employed for be up and away again.

By whom the silver gossamer is spun.

Who paints the diapered fritillaries.

On what wide wings from shivering journey we find Sir Aurel, as he rides along the Talash Valley, alert to note the physical feators of one of the Wall again supply the information that the birds at least by the sound of the was traveling had seen the Macedonian columns pass by on their prodigal, for the one who has wandered long and far, and who will soon gerplical clues are also employed for the identification of places mentioned by Alexander's historians. But soon the traveler is on the lookout for vesthose of the conqueror from Greece: he is tracing the footsteps of the Chiattain,
And some are eager after lawless across fearful deserts to seek the holy place of the Buddha in his native land. Some lust for sensual delights, but And at once we are brought into touch with two great movements which have Finds that too soon his pleasure turns been momentous in the history of mankind—the marvelous march of Alexan-But Zeus all-bountiful! The thun- victorious journey of the Buddhist A chain of oasis-settlements was necder into India to the remoter East, the faith.

It is on the track of missionary Budclaim:

Claim:

Claim:

Chism that Sir Aurel Stein's expedition moves; and it is to the student of Buddhism and Buddhist art, transformed The sons of men to sorrow and to as they were by various influences on their passage from India to China, that the discoveries recorded in "Serindia" Wherefore dispel it, Father, from the afford the richest store of new mate-And grant that Wisdom may our life rial. But how many clues of other in-

terest are picked up by the way! How it moves the imagination to read the page on which Sir Aurel describes the finding at the desert site of Lou-lan of a bale of yellow silk, tightly rolled and unused, just as it lay when it was first dropped and forgotten by some trader on its way from China to Imperial Rome. Covered up with a light layer of drift sand, it had become so dry and brittle that when lifted it broke in two. But the romance of discovery is not enough for the archæologist: he measures the silk, and notes the dimensions. The probability is that he width is the regular width of the

graphical clues are also employed for cant fact to have established; but one the identification of places mentioned never knows, in archæology, what fact is not going to prove just the one wanted link in some chain of evidence. of a very different kind from And in the mass of discoveries recorded and illustrated in these volumes later students will surely find clues of precious value. The bale of silk would indicate, if it

were not known already, that the settlement where it was found owed its existence to the great trade-route across Asia from China to the Levant, which was to make possible the missionary march of Buddhism eastwards. essary for the caravans in moving across this vast desert country, where the gradual desiccation of the climate has dried up a great inland sea and choked the rivers with sand.

In prehistoric times the desert was inhabited, for Sir Aurel Stein discov-ered neolithic implements and pottery in its solitudes. Some centuries before Christ, when the country was penetrated by Indian civilization, there were flourishing settlements along the river beds; fields and orchards were watered by a system of canals. But like an ocean the invading sand crept closer; the labors of irrigation were gradually defeated; and one by one, at various dates in the early centuries of our era, towns and orchards were sbandoned. Only a few great cases remained .- The Times Literary Supplement, London.

### Black's Thought About Scenery

could scarcely have enjoyed, because they could confer no consciousness of desert; return to rational and manly industry, and consider the mere gift of luck as below the care of a wise man.—Samuel Johnson.

I would not have them imagine that I saw his shining fingers fall, I either practice or recommend a description of scenery as scenery—that is, trying to do in literature what is, trying to do in literature what the landscape painter does in art. What I try to do is to get at the very of luck as below the care of a wise precisely inscribed with its place of origin, width, length, weight, and origin, width, length, weight, and origin, width, length, weight, and our era; but can it be proved?

Yes, for a few months afterward Sir they could not have them imagine that I saw his shining fingers fall.

I would not have them imagine that I saw his shining fingers fall.

And lift the night's depressing pall.

Thus darkness unto day withdrew, and into ocean caverns preased.

What I try to do is to get at the very things the painter cannot reach at all—the singing of birds, the scent of Robert E. Key.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1922

# EDITORIALS

MR. LIONEL CURTIS' first lecture at the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., recalls attention to a

The Lesson of South Africa

land which was once very much in the international limelight, but which during the last few years seems to have won a period of reconstruction and repose. In days when the problems of the world appear to be more than usually difficult, it is comforting to look back and see how patient statesmanship has evolved order, unity and peace

out of apparently insoluble discord. South Africa was afflicted with most of the troubles which can beset a modern state. It occupied an all-important position on the highway between East and West coveted by many powers. It came to be inhabited by two rival but powerful and tenacious European races, the British and the Dutch. Yet it was also peopled by an overwhelming majority of Negroes still in an absolutely barbarous condition. Owing to mistakes on all sides; reaching back for many decades, South Africa, by the end of the last century, was reduced to a condition in which its only way out was a bitter war. Such a war, fought out for three years, might have been expected to have left a degree of bitterness behind it which would have prevented any real appeasement or internal unity for years to come. Yet within five years of the termination of the struggle the old Dutch republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State had self-government and the Boers were once more governing their land, and within eight years a Pan-South African convention had succeeded in drawing up a Constitution for a united South Africa, which was to remove disunity, the great stumbling-block of the past, and to be an eternal concordat between the British and the Dutch South Africans to bury the hatchet of the past and to combine in mutual trust and confidence for the

The accomplishment of this result was no easy task. Racial feeling and provincial passion ran very high. It was made possible, first of all, by the vision of the Campbell-Bannerman Government in England, which fulfilled in the most ample measure the promise of the Treaty of Vereeniging to set up responsible government in the defeated republics at an early date on condition that the Boers loyally accepted membership in the British Commonwealth. But it was brought about far more by the farsightedness of the South African leaders themselves, both British and Dutch, who, amidst the swaying tides of racial animosity and post-war bitterness, stood steadfastly for reconciliation, for peace, and for unity. Success was made possible because General Botha and General Smuts loyally recognized that the verdict of the war was a good thing in that it had removed the artificial division of South Africa into separate states; and because Dr. Jameson and the leaders of the British were willing to surrender that fatal maxim, "To the victors the spoils," and to acquiesce in the acceptance of the political predominance of the Dutch.

How well and truly their work was done was shown first in the Great War, when the world was astounded to see the very man who had heroically led the Boer armies in their long struggle for independence, fight a civil war against many of his old colleagues in order to maintain intact the concordat between British and Dutch embodied in the South African Constitution. After the rebellion was put down he proceeded to raise a mixed Dutch and British force to fight with the British armies in Flanders. And it was shown no less last year, at a time when the influence of that tide of revolutionary and separatist sentiment which swept round the world after the war was at its height, the South African people rejected the policy of the Republicans who wanted to repudiate the settlement, and returned to power General Smuts and his Anglo-Dutch coalition, who stood for the Union, the Constitution and racial peace.

It is examples such as these which give men new hope and confidence even in the darkest hours of bitterness and confusion, in Russia, in Ireland, in Europe. They prove that racial enmities and the political problems they entail are soluble if they are approached in the right thought and with a broad view. South Africa has certainly set an example which other countries might study with advantage in these times.

"WORLD METRIC STANDARDIZATION" is the title of an interesting book compiled by Audrey Drury in collab-

oration with and issued by the World Metric Standardization Council, San Francisco. It is essentially a message to the United States and Great Britain, the only nations of consequence which have not reached terms of intimacy with the meter-litergram. This trio of units includes everything in the measurement of length, capacity, and

Weights and Measures

Metric

weight—one meter a yard, one liter a quart, thirty grams

It is estimated by the compiler of the book that lack of metric weights and measures cost the United States and England \$8,840,000,000 during the World War, and that it is costing them \$773,870,000 per annum now. The old system of computation, it is stated, inflicts a tremendous handicap in profitable commerce with Eurasia, Africa, and South and Central America. While those countries and others are content with meter, liter, and gram, the English-speaking nations measure and weigh with a jumble of denominations of which these are a few: Inches, feet, yards, fathoms, rods, perches, links, leagues, chains, furlongs, miles, knots, spans, quarters,

quarterns, pennyweights, ounces, minims, pounds, drams,

grams, scruples, hundredweights, tons, tuns, gills, pints, quarts, gallons, barrels, pecks, bushels; avoirdupois, apothecary, and troy weights.

In the United States and in England there is a growing sentiment in favor of metric standardization. Several of the states have memorialized Congress in its favor, and bills recommending it are before both houses of Congress. The business interests of Great Britain have gone on record recently as favoring the metric system.

Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard University, recently wrote: "Adoption of the metric system by the United States would reduce labor in trades . and would facilitate teaching of mathematics and applied sciences." In fact, it is declared that the modern method of measuring, applied to school books, would shorten courses in arithmetic by two years. All the youngsters will vote for that!

THE presence of a delegation from the Hawaiian Islands at the recent convention of the National Educa-

Hawaiian

Schools

and the

Japanese

tion Association in Boston, and the interview with its chairman, H. M. Wells, which appeared in this paper, properly may have attracted more than usual attention. The training of tomorrow's citizens, rightly set foremost in American thought, is of especial importance in the archipelago which lies at the crossroads of the Pacific, for it must

be the chief means of solving the difficult problem of racial diversity there so prominent. Indeed, there is no better index to the size and complexity of that hard riddle than is afforded by the school statistics of the nine islands. In 1921, with a population estimated at close to 276,000, the schools of the Territory were receiving 48,724 pupils, 41,151 in the public schools and 7573 in private schools. The enrollment by nationalities, given in round numbers, is:

| Japanese20,000      | Anglo-Saxon 2,200 |  |
|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| Portuguese 5,200    | Filipino 1,200    |  |
| Part-Hawaiian 4,800 | Porto Rican 1,100 |  |
| Hawaiian 3,900      | Korean 900        |  |
| Chinese 3,800       | Ten others 5,650  |  |

Here, clearly, is a puzzle of Oriental sort-and written in Japanese characters, one might say. This "Paradise of the Pacific" is today 44 per cent Japanese. They are far and away the largest single element among the heterogeneous inhabitants. Counting the Chinese, Koreans and Filipinos, Hawaii is 64 per cent Oriental. Now it is easily understandable that these foreigners should wish their children trained, partly at least, in the parents' tongues, and so automatically there grew up a system of foreign-language schools, conducted by teachers often unacquainted with English and usually out of sympathy with American ideals and institutions.

However, this has been set right to a very considerable degree. Just a year ago there went into effect a law bringing all such institutions under the Territorial Department of Public Instruction, prohibiting their sessions preceding or during those of the regular schools, or for more than one hour a day. Most important of all, their teachers must now have permits from the department, and these are granted only on satisfactory evidence of a reasonable knowledge of democratic ideals and American history, accompanied by ability to use the English language. Even so, there are yet 200 schools of this sort in Hawaii, whose 500 teachers instruct close upon 23,000 pupils, though never for more than one hour daily.

Nor is this all. Owing to the great number of Orientals and other foreigners, a question much discussed of late has been the danger that the American minority might become entirely denationalized, and there has been a movement, thus far confined to the cities and larger towns, looking toward separate schools for the whites.

Rules, of course, solve problems only when adequately applied. In this case not only is the application seemingly sound, in theory as well as letter, but it is to be added that the Tokyo authorities appear sincerely in accord with the regulations. Visiting the islands not long ago, Baron Goto, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, undoubtedly voiced the "official" view on the situation when he said:

The fortunate Japanese here must adopt the standards and ideals of the American Nation. They must realize fully that they are part and parcel of the body politic of the United States, and not of the body politic of Japan. They must learn the English language and educate their children in that tongue, not in that of Japan.

The United States has for its solving a genuine enigma out in these islands which Cook once named for Lord Sandwich, of the British Admiralty. It is not merely a matter of the Americanization of foreign-born residents speaking alien tongues, none too easy at best (though it is this also to high degree). It is that even more troublesome necessity of molding for citizenship the offspring of Mongolian peoples, themselves not admitted to naturalization under the Federal Constitution. It is this part of the Hawaiian population, moreover, which is most rapidly growing. Under such circumstances, the United States must see in the proper fulfillment of its obligations to its wards that which equally is an imperative need to itself. Japanese, Koreans, Chinese, and all others born in the archipelago and there educated, must owe no more allegiance to the home-lands of their fathers and mothers than the children of Porto Rico owe to the Government of Spain. It is the right sort of education only which can bring this to pass.

It is somewhat disappointing to learn that at the first meeting in Tokyo following the new police regulation passed by the Diet, under which women were allowed to take part in political meetings, one of the chief speakers advocated the adoption of a Soviet form of government and lauded the Bolshevist régime in Russia. Perhaps, on the other hand, as a reaction to the long period of enslavement to which women of Japan have been subjected, such a feeling is only natural. Anyhow, it may be taken for granted that the inherent good sense of the women of Japan will assert itself before any such movement is allowed to take definite shape in the life of the country.

THE vital political issue which has been forced upon the people of the United States this year by the "light wines and beer" advocates is coming to be understood more

Putting the Candidate on Record

clearly than those who launched the campaign hoped it would be. It has been made apparent that the effort is not simply to legal-ize the sale of these beverages, but to destroy the entire fabric of the constitutional amendment and the national enforcement code. The plan is to restore the

saloon and all its attendant influences for evil. There is not the slightest doubt of this, and each pitiful effort of those who are endeavoring to confuse the issue makes the real purpose more apparent.

The evasions and subterfuges resorted to by those candidates for office who have tried to "blow hot and blow cold" at the same time have aroused the men and women voters to a realization of the desire of the nullificationists to deceive and mislead them. It is fortunate that the disclosure of this purpose was made thus early in the campaign. The people have become aroused to. a distinct understanding of the tactics which are being used by those who have set out to overturn the laws/and the Constitution. With this understanding has come the realization of the necessity of putting every candidate on record for or against prohibition. Evasions can no longer be accepted as an earnest of possible performance. The foes of the established order of society, and of the Government itself, have made the issue which the people are to decide. With this joining of the issue has come the necessity of every candidate declaring his position, his platform, and whether he is to serve as a representative of the people or of those who are conmying to restore the saloon, the brewery, and the distillery.

It is no longer sufficient that a candidate pledge himself or that he be pledged by his party simply to "law enforcement." The issue is bigger than that: A pledge to observe and enforce the law is subscribed to by every person assuming elective office in the United States. How little, indeed, has that meant in recent years! The pledge required is that no steps shall be taken to weaken the laws already enacted in an effort to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and that those laws shall be strengthened wherever it is found possible. The voter who desires to vote right on this greatest of present issues will insist that those seeking his support shall unequivocally declare their position. There is no longer any opportunity for evasion or misunderstanding. The line has been clearly drawn, no doubt unwittingly, by those who are bending every effort and spending untold sums of money to bring about the virtual nullification of

The law and the courts have defined what are and what are not intoxicating liquors. Divested of all technical confusions, the platform of the nullificationists declares for a return of the privilege to manufacture and sell liquors known to be intoxicating. They have found open defiance of the law hazardous and costly. They see the machinery of enforcement gradually tightening down upon them. Slowly but surely is coming the realization that the weight of popular sentiment is against the violators of the law. The way out, if it can be found, is through an amendment of the enforcement code so ingeniously worded that it will deceive those who oppose either revision or repeal. The real issue is so clearly defined that honest candidates for office will have no difficulty in making their stand known to every voter. The duty of the voter is to demand and insist upon an unequivocal declaration.

DR. CHARLES P. STEINMETZ, of the General Electric Company, who has achieved international recognition as

Socialism

and Central-

ization

an electrical chemist and engineer, has been nominated for the office of State Engineer by the Socialist Party of New York State, and his candidacy is indorsed by the Farmer-Labor Party. While there would not seem to be the slightest possibiljty of his election, the fact of his nomination to an office that he is entirely competent to fill

renders of more than local interest his statement of his views on public questions, which are fairly representative of the fundamental attitude taken by the Socialists on the broad issues of governmental policies. In a recent interview Dr. Steinmetz is quoted as saying: "Of the two older parties, my preference goes to the Republican Party, rather than to the Democratic. It is the Republican Party's principle of centralization that appeals to me -the principle that subordinates the several states to the Nation, the municipalities to the State, and the individual to the municipality."

This pronouncement for the extension of the scope of governmental control, so as ultimately to subordinate the individual to a strongly centralized government, marks clearly the distinction between the Socialist theory of government, and that of the upholders of the American system. The founders of the Union of free states were individualists, not paternalists, and in bringing the several states into one great Nation, they were careful to provide for the preservation, not only of the rights of the states, but also of the rights of the individual citizen of each state. It was for this reason that the original amendments to the Constitution of the United States were adopted, and the avowed purpose of each succeeding amendment has been more firmly to establish such rights as experience had shown were not sufficiently protected in the original great charter of the Union.

In advocating the subordination of the individual citizen to the municipality, and thus by degrees to a strong central government, Dr. Steinmetz is more logical than many Socialists, who deny that the adoption of their huge governmental machine would suppress individual initiative. Dr. Steinmetz knows better. He sees that to be consistent with Socialism the subordination of the individual must extend down to the local authorities, who

dividual must extend down to the local authorities, who are to be governed in turn by the State and the Nation.

Just how this system would operate can readily be imagined, in view of the widespread complaints from all regions of the United States that the Congress is already breaking down and unable wisely to legislate because of the multiplicity of burdens laid upon it. More than twenty years ago former Senator Elihu Root warned the American people against the tendency of the states to look to Washington for relief from their legislative problems. The experience of the present Congress in dealing with the great issues demanding action offers no dealing with the great issues demanding action offers no encouragement to those who seek to add to the tasks of the national government matters that can be better attended to by the several states, if the people will insist on higher standards for their state legislatures.

THERE are comparatively few individuals who can reason clearly and accurately when the line of thought

Saving, Initiative and Progress

involved runs counter to their own, or generally accepted, beliefs. Thus, in the United States, where it is universally recognized that the scale of wages is in advance of that in most other countries in the world, and where the reward of labor today is almost as high, in proportion to the living expenses, as it has ever been before, there are rela-

tively few people who care to face the situation thus brought about with the practical realization of its meaning. Rather, the additional income is spent, some of it carelessly, some of it extravagantly, much of it uselessly, and apparently many are not one whit better off than they were under less propitious circumstances. Moreover, when the proposal is made that a real effort should be made to advance the family's welfare by consistent saving, often a thousand and one objections will be raised in the endeavor to prove the impossibility of doing what is recommended.

Constantly, however, examples are coming to notice of the remarkable results that may be obtained by taking advantage of the opportunities that are presented in America to anyone who is in earnest and who cares to make the most of the possibilities. Thus, there lives in Mahaska County, Ia., a family, consisting of parents and twelve children, that has been in the United States just four years, having migrated from Holland to America. with practically no capital. Recently this family bo for \$60,000 the farm which heretofore it has been p ing. This family is now rich from its own efforts. It members have achieved in four years what many are wishing they might do, but are failing to accomplish, because they have not the necessary initiative. If half the money were saved and well invested that is fritte away by people who maintain they have not enough in-come to warrant them saving anything at all, there would be, many more families in comfortable circumstances instead of in poverty than is the case at present.

# Editorial Notes

THE Duke of Buccleuch has disposed of his first-tier ten-seat box in the Royal Albert Hall, and anyone who can raise the money can have that desirable vantage-ground in the musical world of London on a lease that still has 949 years to run. The Royal Albert Hall is not as other buildings. When it was erected fifty years ago every original subscriber of £100 was allotted a seat on a lease of 999 years; two seats for £200, and so on in proportion. Some happy fathers have handed seats down to their sons; some have given their seats away; others have sold them. The Duke of Buccle after fifty years' tenacity, has parted with his first-titen-seat box. What can be done with it? Some propose reserving it for Macaulay's New Zealander when he comes to town; it will be so much more comfortable than the broken arch of London Bridge.

THERE is frequently a sizable gap between "what the public wants" and what the public gets, though sometimes it may be convenient to call it one and the same thing. But in sports the public makes no bones about getting what it pleases, and in that matter the London County Council has a contribution to offer. Its record of games in the parks within its jurisdiction shows that the games of tennis played in 1920 exceeded those played in 1905 by over 100,000. Or, to dispense with the figures, whereas in 1905 there was no charge for the games and the courts were little used, now there is a payment, play is limited to an hour for each party, and long queues are awaiting their turn for the courts. No other game has shown this increased popularity. Public favor goes to tennis, the simplest of ball games, that was played in fundamentally the same way in the far-off days of Arthurian romance. Is the public taste really so complex and sophisticated as purveyors of amusements would sometimes have us believe?

INTERNATIONAL good will is promoted in various ways. Treaties, parleys, exchange professorships and similar efforts help. Another means of ameliorating old animosities has been disclosed in the Far East. It is cookery. Tokuzo Akiyama of the Japanese Board of Imperial Cuisine has been sent to China to investigate typical Chinese cooking so that he can introduce it on the imperial table. It is said that the Prince Regent of Japan was so pleased with the Chinese food he tasted at Shanghai on a recent visit that he resolved on the Akiyama mission.

APPOINTMENT of a mistress-at-arms on the vessels operated by the United States lines fills a need to which many have long felt attention should be paid. This new appointee is to be virtually an official chaperon, and has been accorded the same powers as a master-at-arms, with the additional duties of looking after all girls who are traveling unattended. It would seem that these duties should carry much responsibility, and that those filling such a position have it in their power to do much good.